The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COAL! COAL!

Lowest Prices Ever Made!

Now Lay In Coal for Next Winter!

$4.50 per Ton

To all parts of the city for best

OHIO HOCKING LUMP COAL!

The OHIO CENTRAL R. R. AND COAL CO., to fully introduce their *SUPERIOR* brand of Coal, make the above cost price.

Specially low prices to *Railroads*, Rolling Mills, Breweries, and all classes of Manufacturers.

Quality 40 *Per Cent Better than Western Coal.*

OWNING 5,000 COAL CARS,

And our own *FLEET OF BARGES AND VESSELS*, we are prepared to make lowest rates through seasons for cargoes and rail lots.

No Strike, except with Miners' Picks.

Mail, Wire, and Telephone Orders Solicited.

Telephone No. 1,321. || Docks and Yards { *South Side—Sherman and Stowell-sts.* *North Side—East End Chicago-av. Bridge.*

WALTER C. WYMAN, General Western Agent,
158 Dearborn-st., First Nat'l Bank Building, Bank Floor.

LATE

Arrivals in DECORATED DINNER SETS, to which we call the attention of those desirous of purchasing the best quality at the lowest prices.

White China, Glassware, and Ornaments in assortment.

Ovington Brothers & Ovington,
146 State-st.
BROOKLYN. CHICAGO. PARIS.

For Rent.

Store and basement No. 1482 Wabash-av.
The entire fifth floor of the Dickey Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight elevator.
Third floor 118 Randolph-st.
Main floor 79 Clark-st., now occupied by Commercial Line Express.
Offices and rooms in the Superior Block, 79 Clark-st.

Flats in the Hotel Albany.

For rent to private families only, flats in the Hotel Albany, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., that will be completed May 1. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels, and sideboards, etc. I will finish flats to suit tenants who rent before April 15. Plans may be seen at my office.
JAMES M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT.

First and second Lofts, 25x120, No. 158 State-st., over Rothschild's drygoods store. Exclusive entrance. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT,

From May 1, for Manufacturing Purposes, with Steam, Heat, and Power,

STORE & BASEMENT
11 and 13 South Canal-st.,
BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND WASHINGTON.

Second and Third Floors of 11 and 13 South Canal-st., or part of same.
Also 2d story of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., 40x80 ft.
The above building is splendidly lighted, has large steam elevator, and is in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes. Rent and power low. Apply to
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

Building with Power

Corner Clark and Forty-second-sts.

MORTON CULVER,
153 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT,

First Floor 229 South Water-st.; also Basement and Second Floor if desired; size, 27x140 feet to alley.
THE ALSTON MFG. CO.,
225 South Water-st.

FOR RENT.

Northeast corner MICHIGAN-AV. and RANDOLPH-ST., TWO STORES, five stories and basements, 30x132 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately.
N. W. BROOKS,
Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

C. Y. TRANSFER CO., 145, 146 & 147 Michigan-av., will move a 10-room house or a car-load of furniture in two loads. None but experienced men who are accustomed to handle fine furniture are employed. Telephone 5374. Each truck furnished with burlap

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Housekeepers!

You are respectfully invited to inspect the largest and best assorted stock of

Table Cutlery

Ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following well-known makes: MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., RUSSELL, ROGERS & CO. You will probably require something in the following:

TABLE KNIVES, TEA KNIVES,
DESSERT KNIVES, BEEF and GAME CARVERS,
A NEW THING IN CHEESE-SCOOPS.

Remember, we make a specialty of FINE GOODS.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison-st.

GREEN B. RAUM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Washington, D. C.,

On and after May 1, 1883, will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in the several Executive Departments. Customs and internal revenue cases will be made specialties. Claims for rebate of tobacco taxes will receive prompt and careful attention, on reasonable and satisfactory terms. Persons desiring my services can indorse upon their claims the following: "Green B. Raum is hereby employed and authorized to prosecute this claim, and receipt for the draft issued in payment hereof," and sign and acknowledge the same in presence of the officer verifying the claim, and inform me by letter.

BUFFALO TRUNK SEWER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at their office, No. 31 City and County Hall, in said city, till Monday, May 7, 1883, at 3:30 p. m., for the construction of Section "C" of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in said office.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in a penalty of 25 per cent of the bid, executed by two sureties residing in the State of New York, conditioned that the successful bidder will execute the contract and give security therefor as required by the specifications.

Dated April 20, 1883.
D. C. BEARD,
Chairman Board Sewer Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVEL.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, May 7th, 1883, at 12 m., for furnishing lake shore gravel, to be delivered as follows: 200 yards at the corner of Evanston and Lawrence avenues; 150 yards at the corner of Evanston and Ridge avenues; 350 yards at the corner of Evanston and Graceland avenues; and 150 yards corner of Belmont and Sheffield avenues; also 1,000 yards for District No. 1—50 yards to be delivered at the corner of Clark and Diversy streets, and 50 yards at the corner of Belmont avenue and Clark street, in the Town of Lake View, the same to be delivered before the 1st day of June, 1883.
S. WERDEL, Supervisor.
Office: 187 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Proposals for Tobacco.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1883.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received at this Bureau until May 15, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., for fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of Navy tobacco, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the first day of November, 1883.

Specifications and forms of offer will be furnished by this Bureau upon application, and proposals must be made upon the forms so furnished and in accordance with the specifications.
J. A. SMITH,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Improving Chicago Harbor.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
25 Honore Building, Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1883.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, May 30, 1883, for Dredging at Chicago Harbor, Illinois. It is proposed to apply about $21,000 for doing the work, under the contract contemplated by this advertisement.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information, apply at this office.

Parties applying for blanks must satisfy the undersigned that they are bona fide, independent bidders, with proper facilities for doing the work.
W. H. H. BENYAURD, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Stationery.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 21, 1883.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, M., Monday, May 21, 1883, for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and indorsed, on the envelope, "Proposals for Stationery."
H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hurlbut-Conrad Live Stock Company at their office in Chicago on the 21st day of May next, at 10 a. m., to consider the matter of increasing the capital stock of said company to two hundred thousand dollars.
J. H. HURLBUT.
S. E. HURLBUT.
CHAS. A. WEARE.

Safes & Machinery Moved.
Spring Trucks for Furniture.
GEE BROS. & CO..............205 Kinzie-st.
Telephone 3157.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS.
Insured against loss; called for without expense; receipts given; charges low; advances made; stored in the fire-proof Tribune B'ld'g.
BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Hatters and Furriers.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

SHAWL DEPT.

We are in receipt of another invoice of BL'K EMBR'D CASHMERE FICHUS, in new shapes and designs, from $7.00 to $40. This is the LAST invoice of these desirable goods we shall have this season. We invite an early inspection.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.
MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
218 State Street, Chicago.

TOMORROW

WE WILL

REMOVE

TO THE CORNER OF

STATE & MONROE,

OVER N. MATSON,

And will be ready for business Wednesday a. m.

LINDSAY BROS.

TAILORS.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.

THE PRIMEVAL CHAMPAGNE.

"Of great value to the cause of temperance and good health."
Dr. Norman Kerr, F. L. S. London, Eng.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER

Superior in quality, fit, and finish.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

Furniture Moving.

Do not have your fine furniture jolted around on a stiff four-spring truck. You can get the best six-spring trucks of

A. M. FORBES, No. 11 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

J. G. Langguth, Optician,
HAS REMOVED TO
133 WABASH-AV.,
One door south of Madison-st.
Spectacles and Microscopes a specialty.

Third Presbyterian Church.

A few Pews having been vacated by removals from the city, the Third Presbyterian Church will be opened on Monday evening, April 30, to accommodate those who desire Pews or Sittings for the coming year.

BOARDING STABLE.

Business Horses Boarded. Best of care. Fine Stables. Eighteen Dollars per Month.
100 & 102 West Monroe.

THE IRISH.

Serious Objections to the Date Set for Opening the Brooklyn Bridge.

Fixing on the Queen's Birthday a Direct Insult to the Irish Race.

Alexander Sullivan's Views on the National League and Its Objects.

Congressman Finerty Disclaims Any Intention of Becoming a Chronic Grumbler.

He Is Neither the Tool of Any Party Nor an Aspirant for Leadership.

IN AMERICA.

DISCUSSING DYNAMITE.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The atmosphere was charged with dynamite at the meeting of the Central Labor Union this afternoon. Robert Blissert brought up a question that had come up two weeks previously on the relation of labor to revolutionary movements. He said that the union had the same right as the newspapers had to discuss and express its opinion about dynamite, which would enable the weak to defend themselves against the strong. A motion was made to lay the subject on the table, but it was lost, and T. B. Maguire chided the union with being as much afraid of dynamite as was the Czar of Russia. The despots in Europe all had armed men to crush the people, and if the people had not any arms what could they do? "Use dynamite!" shouted a score of men from all parts of the room. Kayser, a Socialist delegate, said that dynamite was the savior of the workingmen. Delegate McGrath, from the Bakers' Union, was not exactly in favor of dynamite, but in the case of the Irish against the English tyrants, he thought they were justified in using it. Delegate Joseph B. Finnerty was just as willing to handle dynamite as any one else, and he thought that if some dynamite were introduced into the meeting of the Central Labor Union it would do good service in blowing up a number of the members, but blowing up shops and factories would not help labor in any manner whatever.

RATHER DUBIOUS.

Joseph M. Davis, of the Painters' Union, always regarded as one of the most hot-headed Irishmen in the Central Union, surprised the meeting by declaring himself opposed to all explosives that tend to make cowards of men and injured innocent people. Delegate J. Edward Hall was in favor of using dynamite in Europe, and Delegate Graham believed that if workingmen were compelled to defend themselves they had a right to use dynamite. Delegate King said that if dynamite was to be employed in this country he would recommend that it be used to blow up political heelers. After further talk resolutions were passed against the use of dynamite in this country, but declaring that in Europe this agency was necessary. A communication from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union was read containing a protest against the action of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees in appointing May 24, Queen Victoria's birthday, as the date on which the bridge should be formally opened. Delegate Dennis D. McNeelan said that the Bridge Trustees had selected this day because it was Queen Victoria's birthday, and because Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Bermuda, and David Dudley Field's son-in-law, was to deliver the opening address and could not stay in this city later than that date. He thought it would be a good idea to put some dynamite there and blow up Musgrave and the whole crowd of toadies to the British aristocracy. This kind suggestion gave rise to an outburst of applause, and then Delegate McCabe declared that the selection of May 24 was a direct insult to the workingmen. He was interrupted by loud cheers for O'Donovan-Rossa, and Delegate Groegenger, a Socialist, reminded the workingmen that they had themselves elected the men who had appointed the Bridge Trustees.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. John McCarthy Scully, one of the delegates from Parnell Branch No. 2 of the League to the Philadelphia Convention, addressed a well-attended meeting of the branch this afternoon upon the work of the convention. "The convention," said Mr. Scully, "was a success as far as unity was concerned, and this was mainly due to the advocates of free speech, whose toleration of the machine combination was very much to their credit. We attempted to establish the new organization on a federal system, but were defeated by a majority of 25. Had we been successful, instead of $225 there would have been $50,000 taken up in the body of the convention. The Clan-na-Gael devoured the Land League, and must next devour in turn each of the other societies."

THE '98 CLUB.

The '98 Club, an organization of Irishmen, which is variously said to be a revolutionary organization, a branch of the Clan-na-Gael, and an anti-dynamite organization, held a meeting this afternoon in one of the lodge-rooms in Clarendon Hall. At the conclusion of the meeting a reporter interviewed a number of the men who came from the hall. Several denied having any connection with or any knowledge of the '98 Club, and two men stated that the club had approved the action of the Philadelphia Convention of last week. Others denied that any action in reference to Irish affairs in this country was taken.

PRESIDENT SULLIVAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—A reporter had a long talk with Alexander M. Sullivan, the new President of the new Irish-American League tonight. Mr. Sullivan denied the general assertions so often thrown out that Ireland could not prosper because it is a Catholic country. He stated that the league has nothing to do with religion, and, finally, being asked how the dynamite party were to be kept down, said: "By the cessation of English misrule in Ireland. The remedy is in the hands of the English Government. If Ireland were governed by the Irish, Irishmen would be interested in building up Ireland, and not in tearing down England."

"Are you an Irish Nationalist?" was asked.

"Most assuredly," was the reply.

"Do you believe the Irish have a right to engage in revolution against the English Government?"

"Certainly. The Irish people could recite all the wrong charged upon the English Government in the Declaration of Independence and then leave untold a thousandfold greater wrongs. While we maintain that Ireland has just cause for revolution, we also maintain that an attempt at revolution is immoral and criminal until an opportunity arises, which, to the minds of prudent men, will make a success reasonably probable. Of course we would all prefer to see Ireland gain self-government without revolution, and the Irish National League, in the interest of humanity, will exercise all its influence to that end. We also differ in regard to agitation. We believe agitation beneficial. We believe the just judgment of mankind should be invoked in behalf of the oppressed. We believe the cause which is so sacred as to justify revolution, when revolution is sanctioned by reason, is a cause which cannot fail to be advanced by discussion."

PLAIN WORDS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At a meeting of the Irish Confederation of America the action of the Philadelphia Convention was approved, and Bishop Nulty, of Mullingar, acknowledges the receipts of funds, and says: "The periodical visitations of famine are the plain and direct result of misgovernment. Rash and impulsive spirits, often generous and brave, chafe incessantly under a form existence so degraded and so unmanfully, and, therefore, finding constitutional agitation interdicted by unjust laws, they turn instinctively to dynamite and the dagger of secret societies."

RELIABLE INFORMATION WANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—A committee has been appointed to wait on the newspapers of this city to urge that a representative of the press of Philadelphia be sent to Ireland to investigate the true condition of affairs in that country in order to inform the people of the evils under which the Irish people were suffering.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—The steamer Catalonia arrived from Liverpool today with 1,200 steerage passengers, most of whom were brought at the expense of the British Government.

CONGRESSMAN FINERTY.

HIS OPINION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION—HE PROTESTS AGAINST BEING CALLED A DISTURBING ELEMENT.

The Hon. John F. Finerty returned home yesterday afternoon on the limited express—the only delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from Chicago who arrived—the others who started Saturday morning having taken the express, which stopped at Pittsburg. A TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. Finerty in the evening, and asked him if he had anything to say about the convention.

"The papers of the East," he replied, "whether through inspiration or otherwise, which represented me as an element of disturbance simply did me injustice. I made only three very brief statements, or motions, or remarks in the convention. The first was when I was nominated for temporary Chairman, a position which I declined, not desiring any office whatever. The second was in opposition to the set of rules and regulations introduced by the Rev. Dr. O'Reilley, of Michigan, which I considered a check upon free speech; and I believed that, in that convention, free speech, conducted in good temper, as I intended it, would be beneficial to the cause in behalf of which the convention was brought together. This was voted down for reasons best known to the majority.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

The third and last occasion on which I spoke was in reference to the platform and resolutions which were read by the same Dr. O'Reilley. A gentleman from New York named Chadwick moved that they be considered seriatim. Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, moved that they be passed as a whole. Some one, I forget his name—a friend, however, of Mr. Brown—seconded the motion. I arose and seconded Mr. Chadwick's motion, thinking that the interests of the cause would be best subserved by a deliberate consideration of the several resolutions proposed. My particular objection was to the wording rather than to the spirit of the resolution on emigration, which affixed the stigma of pauperism to such Irish emigrants as landed on these shores without their own fault, but by reason of the oppression of the British Government, in a penniless condition. I didn't consider it was necessary to brand the unfortunate victims of landlord tyranny and British complaisance as paupers.

NO VIOLENT RESOLUTIONS.

"The statement to the effect that I wished to introduce any violent resolutions, as they are termed, is utterly without foundation. I did not caucus with any party, or with the head of any party, before going to Philadelphia or during my stay in that city. I had no desire to embarass Mr. Parnell in his action, although my conscientious belief is that Parliamentary relief has reached its limit with the Government of Great Britain. Holding that belief, I was still willing, and am willing, to surrender my personal preferences to the wishes, expressed by telegram, of the recognized leader of the Irish nation. I suppose that the Eastern press didn't mean to do me an injustice. If they have erred in stating my platform, I do not hold them responsible, but the persons who inspired them. I am neither the tool nor the chief of any party. I don't claim the chieftaincy, nor do I wish to be a tool. In Irish matters I occupy simply an independent position with this reservation: that whether my people are in error or otherwise as regards policy, in my opinion, I am always prepared to surrender my personal conviction for the harmony and the success of the one grand object. I will carry into this cause no personal quarrel. I will carry into it no American political question.

THE PLATFORM.

"I have stated honestly my objection to the general platform. It is unnecessary to repeat what I have already said in reference to what I consider the absurd latter portion of the resolution bearing on emigration from Ireland. I would say nothing at all in reference to the Philadelphia convention except that, hereafter, when this thing shall become history, I do not desire that any person shall say of me that in an assemblage of my countrymen for the avowed object of aiding the cause of Ireland I was a disturber or a factionist. Any such statement would be a libel. But neither in an Irish convention nor in an American Congress shall I ever record my vote to deny such of my countrypeople as may be forced from Ireland by British legislation the privileges that the American Republic accorded me when I too was driven from my country by the same legislation. That is all I have to say in reference to the Philadelphia Convention."

TYNAN.

AN EFFORT TO GET HIM TO TURN INFORMER.

LONDON, April 29.—[Special Cable.]—Two of the members of the Thirteenth Middlesex Volunteers have, it is understood, been sent to Mexico for the purpose of finding Tynan, the accused "No. 1," and negotiating with him for such information as can be used against both the Phenix Park murderers and dynamite conspirators. These men, whose names are known, but not published for sufficient reasons, because Tynan's personal friends after he had joined the regiment for his own purposes in the spring of last year. It is believed that they have been sent to Mexico, where Tynan is known to be, not at all as detectives, but with the authority to make to him a direct proposition to secure for a price such information as he can unquestionably give, and which will serve the purposes of the Government. It is not thought that any expectation is entertained that Tyman can either be extradited or persuaded to return to England, or in any case to testify against the man whom he can implicate; but the hope is that, if he can be found, he can be persuaded to give the information which the authorities need, and which they can then corroborate in their own way with his direct testimony. Two things, concerning which Tynan knows all, are absolutely unknown to the Government—the names of the men, his own excepted, who were the real leaders of the Invincibles, and the sources from which money was derived and supplies were received. Tynan joined the volunteers probably for some well-defined purpose, but for a purpose which is not known. The detectives, after months of patient work, have failed to discover the man's antecedents, and the principal dependence of the authorities for information is now placed on the amateur militiamen who have been sent to Mexico.

PARNELL'S POSITION.

THE DANGER OF AN OPEN DECLARATION AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—A member of the Diplomatic Corps, in an interview today on the Philadelphia Irish Convention, said: "Parnell recognized the danger of any open declaration against Great Britain. Although only one cablegram was read from him, Mooney, Egan, and Brennan received several dispatches of instruction. They were told to act with the utmost caution—that threats would be the signal for strong measures by the British Government, and might endanger the future usefulness of the Irish members of Parliament. Before the convention met the leaders of the moderate party had their plans laid. It was agreed that the dynamite faction should be publicly suppressed, and that, while strong denunciations of England's attitude towards Ireland might be tolerated, the resolutions should not countenance anything but constitutional agitation. This plan was adroitly carried out. The Rossa men were kept in subjection, and Parnell's advice was followed out to the letter; but you will notice that acts of violence were not condemned. Certain demands have been made by Great Britain upon this Government, and are in the hands of your State Department. They will be passed upon within a very short time. The peaceful tone of the convetion may lead to hesitation on the part of your Government, but a decision must of necessity be reached within a few weeks. The Rossa crowd is not idle. There will be more arrests in England and Ireland, and increased activity on the part of the conspirators here. Don't run away with the idea that what you Americans would call hifalutin resolutions are going to settle the Irish difficulty from an Irish standpoint. It is easy to resolve, but more difficult to act. Let them encourage the importation of Irish manufactures, and boycott the products of Great Britain if they can. I fancy that we can stand all their efforts in that direction. You can put it down as a positive fact that Parnell is afraid of his personal safety; that he is implicated in the worst classes of Irish conspiracies; that he dictated the proceedings in Philadelphia; and that he knows that the platform of the new league will not prevent the continuance of the outrageous crimes perpetrated in the name of Irish freedom. Mr. Parnell had better keep a close watch over himself. Mr. Egan had better reconsider his decision to return to Ireland at an early day. It would also be advisable for Mr. Brennan to be circumspect in his utterances. Before these gentlemen know where they are there will be a thunder-clap from the neighborhood of the right little tight little island, which may stop forever the flood-gates of their eloquence."

ABROAD.

THE SUSPECTS.

DUBLIN, April 29.—Joseph Hanlon, the Phenix Park murderer, makes a statement incriminating a number of persons. As Hanlon refused to depose when brought before the court, his own information will be used against him. Patrick De Laney, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for assailing Justice Lawson, pleads guilty to a more serious crime. His sentence for shooting at Justice Lawson will probably be commuted. Thomas Caffrey's trial, the last of the present batch, will be concluded in a fortnight. The prisoners implicated in the assassination conspiracy will be tried at the next commission. The police know that the murderers of Bailey and Kenny are in America. It is stated that a request supported by affidavits will be made to the United States Government for the extradition of about a dozen persons.

FAIR WORDS.

Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, addressing the State-aided emigrants who left Belmullet Friday for America, said the Government had no desire to force any one from home.

ARRESTS.

CORK, April 29.—Two brother named Marsh were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the County Clare conspiracy. They were about to emigrate to America.

CATHOLIC DISSENSIONS.

Breach Between German and Irish Catholics Around Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—[Special.]—A breach between the German and Irish Catholics in this region is being visibly widened by the course of the *Catholic Telegraph*. In Cincinnati the complaint is that the contributions for the benefit of the church come chiefly from the German congregations, and the money is spent upon the Irish congregations. Over in Kentucky, where the congregations are nearly all Irish, there is fault found because Bishop Tolbbe places German priests over them. At Falmouth, Ky., the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society was forbidden from attending divine service in full regalia on St. Patrick's Day, or from appearing in any church procession or from holding their meetings on the property of the church. From Falmouth a letter signed "Shamrock" appeared in the *Catholic Telegraph* soon afterward, in which the action of Bishop Tolbbe was strongly reviewed, and the opinion was expressed that his course would prove disastrous to the interests of the church. Bishop Elder, the coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell, has been patient with the *Telegraph*, and has kept his peace, although it was manifest that he regarded the paper as hostile to his administration of the affairs of the archdiocese. But this attack on Bishop Tolbbe seems to have been more than he could stand. In writing of the matter to the *Commercial Gazette* he says:

"I find it my duty to make public the following statement: The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* published a letter some weeks ago directed to the exciting of public odium against the Bishop of another diocese. It is a little more than a year since the Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, Pope Leo XIII., happily reigning, gave forth a letter in which he praised and encouraged the publishers of Catholic journals engaged in the holy work of protecting the principles of justice and truth, and defending the rights of the church and of the Roman Pontiff. But he admonished them that 'the means used should be serious and noble,' and the proper 'limits should never be transgressed.' Above all, he wrote, 'let the name of the Bishop be a sacred thing for Catholic writers. Private individuals should never arrogate to themselves the right of formulating complaints concerning decrees put forth by the authority of their pastors. This would cause the disturbance of order and intolerable confusion. This law of respect, which no one should violate, should be considered still more sacred by editors of Catholic journals. They should be living examples of obedience to it. For journals which are published for the diffusion of good principles fall into the hands of all sorts of people, and exercise a powerful influence on the opinions and morals of the people.' (Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of Milan, etc., Jan. 25, 1882.) I judged it my duty to write to the gentleman who manages the *Catholic Telegraph*, who is, I understand, both proprietor and publisher of it. I presented to him some of these considerations, reminded him that I had once before spoken to him of the injury done to religion by articles of a similar character which has appeared in the *Catholic Telegraph*, and I appealed to his conscience as a Catholic to make suitable reparation through his paper. I told him that if possibly his conscience should not move him to do so, it would be my duty to repair the injury as far as I could by a publication of my own. I reminded him that the *Telegraph* professes to be a Catholic paper, that it is published in this diocese, and that it exhibits in every number the approbation given to it some years ago by our venerable Archbishop. Such publications as I complained of, appearing in such a paper, do serious injury to the faithful and offer dishonor to the Archbishop. His state of health hinders him from attending to such matters. It falls to me, as being intrusted with the diocese, both by him and by the Holy See. Finally, I wrote the gentleman that I did not ask that his reparation be expressed in terms unnecessarily humiliating, but I did expect it should be sufficient for the purpose, and that it should appear in the next number of his paper. The above admonition was duly delivered at the office of the *Catholic Telegraph*, and the proprietor and publisher was personally informed of its having been left there. Since then two numbers of the paper have been published, and no reparation has appeared, nor has any explanation been offered to me privately. To do what I can toward repairing the scandal I simply make known these facts. The amount of injury that a scandal effects depends very much on the position occupied by the party who gives it. From this statement Catholics can judge for themselves what is the position of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* in regard to the authority of the Bishop ruling the diocese and to the teaching of the Sovereign Pontiff."

CROP PROSPECTS.

Good Weather for the Farmers—Notes from Various States.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—The weather in this section for several weeks past has been all that the farmers could desire, and the crop outlook is splendid except for winter wheat, of which, however, little is raised, and the damage by the severe cold dry weather in March will not be serious, though the percentage of the loss is comparatively great. Spring wheat and other small grains are in good condition and the acreage about the average. A great deal of corn has been planted under favorable conditions, and if the weather continues favorable the acreage planted this year will exceed the general average by from 10 to 15 per cent. Fruit, it is thought, was much injured by the severe cold of the last winter, though the fine condition of the trees at the present time would seem to indicate that much of the fear expressed is not well founded.

PANA, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Yesterday evening this locality was visited by heavy rains and some small hail, followed by heavy frost. Last night the ground was frozen quite stiff in places. Thin ice was formed upon water. The rains did much good, and no serious damage resulted from the freezing. Farmers are done sowing oats, and are beginning to plant corn. Most farmers estimate the wheat-crop at a probable yield of ten bushels per acre on the average. Some fields are being plowed up to be planted with corn.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—Advices from the wheat-growing sections of the State are still very encouraging. The indications are that both winter and spring wheat will turn out better than last year. An increased area of oats has been sown this year. Corn-planting is in progress in some places, and will be general in a few days. The ground is in good condition, and the weather is fine.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—The seeding in Rock County is about all done. There is a probable decrease of 30 per cent in the number of acres of wheat sown from that of last year. The acreage of oats is an increase of about 20 per cent. There will be a large increase of flax over last year, with prospects of a better crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., April 29.—The *Chronicle* tomorrow publishes exhaustive crop reports from all sections of the State, showing that wheat is in good condition, and that the rumors of damage by a new grain-pest are without foundation. Only four counties report the presence of the grain-bug, and their damage to wheat is slight. Heavy rains last month and this brought out the wheat in fine style, and, though the crop will not be large, it will be fully equal to last year. The increase in the acreage of wheat may be broadly stated at 20 per cent. From all the big wheat-growing counties the reports indicate more than an average crop. The southern counties suffered more from drouth, but what they lose on wheat they will make up on fruit. The fruit crop will be the greatest ever known in the State. Napa County alone expects to make 3,000,000 gallons of wine. Barley and hay are both light, but there will be enough to feed stock. Taken altogether, the outlook is good for a prosperous year for the California farmer.

OBITUARY.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Gen. William M. Brown, President of the State Agricultural College, died at Athens.

FOSTORIA, O., April 28.—The funeral of Charles W. Foster, father of Gov. Foster, was the largest ever held here. Three thousand people viewed the remains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—Charles Vanderespt, for the last two years Vice-Consul of Belgium in this city, died of apoplexy this evening at 5 o'clock in the 54th year of his age. He came to this city from Belgium in 1854. He was one of the most widely-known drug dealers of this city.

A COLT CUTS HER THROAT.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—[Special.]—A valuable 2-year-old colt, owned by Lyman S. Rhodes, of the Dorchester District, Boston, cut her throat while in pasture yesterday on a barbed-wire fence and bled to death. The colt was valued at $5,000, and was soon to be sent West.

YELLOW-FEVER.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.—Yellow-fever has broken out. There have been several fatal cases of black-vomit.

WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the National Laws Regulating the Arrival of Immigrants.

Speculations as to the Probable Successor to Commissioner Raum.

Technical Objection of the Mexcian Government to the Presence of United States Troops.

IMMIGRATION.

REGULATING THE ARRIVALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—In view of the landing of large numbers of Irish paupers in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, under contract with the British Government, the terms of the United States laws bearing on this subject are of general interest. The provisions of the National laws which relate to the importation of criminals and paupers are contained in Sec. 5 of the act of March 1, 1875, passed at the second session of the Forty-third Congress, and in the act of Aug. 3, 1882, passed at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. All attempts to make the latter law effective by the enactment of additional legislation at the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress failed. Sec. 5 of the act of March 3, 1875, provides: "That it shall be unlawful for aliens of the following classes to immigrate into the United States—namely: Persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political, or growing out of, or the result of such political offenses, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their emigration, and women imported for the purpose of prostitution."

Every vessel may be inspected by the Collector, in his discretion, when such immigrants are believed to be on board. In such case the inspecting officer must certify the result to the person in charge of the vessel, designating the forbidden persons. When such inspection is required it shall be unlawful for any alien to leave the vessel without the Collector's permission until inspection has been made; and aliens of forbidden classes shall not be permitted to land except in obedience to judicial process issued pursuant to law. Forbidden persons may appeal to court, in which case the vessel must be detained to await the result of the appeal. If the inspection is sustained the obnoxious persons shall not be permitted to land unless the Master of the vessel shall give bond to the court in $500 for each obnoxious person, conditional for the return of such person within six months to the country of emigration, unless the vessel shall be forfeited, in which event the proceeds of forfeiture shall be paid to the Collector, and applied by him to the return of the forbidden persons. The vessel is subject to forfeiture for violation of the act. The act of Aug. 3, 1882, is the last and controlling law on this subject. It is known as the head-money act. It provides, in substance, that a duty of 50 cents shall be levied on every passenger not a citizen of the United States from any foreign port by steam or sail vessel, collectable at the port of landing, to be known as an "immigrant fund." This is to be used for the regulation of immigration, care of immigrants, or relief of distress, the duty to be a lien upon the vessels. The expenditures at any port must not exceed the receipts at that port. The Secretary of the Treasury is to execute the act. He may make contracts with State boards. The vessels must be inspected. "Any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge," shall not be permitted to land. Foreign convicts, unless convicted of political offenses, shall be sent back upon their arrival. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate State Boards of Charities to do this without compensation. The expenses of returning such persons is to be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

GEN. RAUM'S RESIGNATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The attempt is made in Democratic papers here to create the impression that the reasons which controlled Gen. Raum in his retirement from the Internal-Revenue Bureau are of a political character, and that in this resignation one may read that the relations between Senator Logan and the President and Secretary Folger are disturbed. The most painstaking inquiry fails to discover any foundation for such a rumor, while there are most positive declarations on the part of both the President and Secretary Folger that the resignation was not only not asked for, but was unexpected, and was accepted with the greatest regret. Gen. Raum fully explains that his retirement is solely due to a desire to engage in the practice of his profession, in the hope of realizing a larger income for his family than the Government pays to its officials. No one could speak more cordially of Gen. Raum than President Arthur does. He has again declared today that he is much embarrassed at being called upon to make a new appointment to a bureau which is so important, and which has been for seven years managed with so much success. Gen. Raum in the seven years of his administration collected $850,000,000 in taxes without the loss of a dollar to the Government. There was a difference of opinion between Secretary Folger and Gen. Raum last year in relation to the bonded spirit law, but this difference never resulted in any personal disagreement, or any disruption of cordial relations. There was a sharp antagonism many times between John Sherman while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Raum, as the result of which Sherman, it was claimed, to promote his own Presidential interests, deprived the Internal Revenue Bureau of the right to appoint its own subordinates. There is no such difference between Gen. Raum and Secretary Folger, and in another Presidential campaign Gen. Raum will be free to follow his own inclinations and not the dictates of his superior. The appointment of a successor to Gen. Raum will possibly help to make it clear whether or not the Illinois Senators are on friendly terms with the Administration. There is reason to believe that they were not unaware of the purpose of Gen. Raum's retiring, and that they will soon join, if they have not already joined, in recommending to the President, as the successor of Gen. Raum, an Illinois man, well equipped for the place. Gen. Logan certainly did not leave for New Mexico in ignorance of the fact that there was to be a vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but Illinois will not be alone and probably will not be the earliest in the field. Gen. Raum resigned at 1 o'clock Saturday, and before 2 o'clock the same day Senator Conger, of Michigan, had presented the name of ex-Representative Burrows of that State, as a suitable candidate for the office. The President is very anxious to give Mr. Burrows some important Government position. The latter had made his arrangements to go to the West to embark in some new business enterprise, but the President last week requested him to remain in Washington another week, stating to him that he was confident that something might happen which would result in a vacancy in some satisfactory position to which Mr. Burrows would be appointed.

The office which was then in view was that of Second Controller of the Treasury, now held by W. W. Upton, of Oregon. The relations between Mr. Upton and Judge Folger are not satisfactory, and the fact has been communicated to Mr. Upton that his resignation would be accepted. The suggestion has not created a permanent impression upon Mr. Upton's mind. At all events he is not disposed to resign, and it is possible that the President may determine to appoint Mr. Burrows Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The latter would undoubtedly make an excellent officer. The joint recommendation of the Illinois Senators will probably be presented to the President tomorrow. The fact that Illinois has long furnished the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will of course be used as an argument that the claims of an Illinois man will still be entitled to consideration. Gen. Sweet was Commissioner three years, and Gen. Raum has now been Commissioner seven years.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The act of Aug. 2, 1882, making appropriations "for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes" (known as the River and Harbor bill), provided for the expenditure of $18,738,875 upon 432 separate works of improvement. The plans of the engineers have been approved by Secretary Lincoln, and the works ordered in all but nine cases, in which the appropriations aggregated $318,000. The principal items of this amount are $210,000 "for the improvement and protection of the navigable channels of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers," and $75,000 "for improving Kentucky River, Kentucky, by the erection of a lock and movable dam at Beatty-

"ville, at the junction of the three forks." The latter sum has not been expended, for the reason that the act making the appropriation conferred no authority to purchase a site for the lock and dam. Secretary Lincoln declines to authorize the expenditure of $210,000 included in the first item, because the improvement and protection of the channels of these rivers by the erection of restraining barriers upon the Yuba, American, and Bear Rivers, tributaries of the Sacramento and Feather, to hold back the flow of detritus caused by hydraulic mining, would involve an expenditure within the next eight years of $1,500,000, with doubtful results, and would at best prove but a partial remedy if hydraulic mining should continue. The remaining seven items of the appropriation aggregate $33,000, the expenditure of which has not been ordered by the Secretary because in each instance the amount is deemed wholly insufficient to accomplish the results desired. Work under the above appropriations has, therefore, been deferred to await further action by Congress. Of the total amount appropriated by the act of August, 1882, Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, estimates that about $5,250,000 will remain unexpended at the end of the present fiscal year, which will be available to continue the works of improvement at 257 points. The amounts which will remain June 30 unexpended and to the credit of these works of improvement respectively will vary from $100,000 to $950,000, the latter sum being for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the dates at which it is estimated these sums will have been expended cover the period from July, 1883, to June 30, 1884. On the list of works which will thus be continued during the next fiscal year are the improvement of the ship-channel in Galveston Bay, the Mississippi River improvements, improving the falls of the Ohio, general improvement of the Kentucky River, harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, Mich., the harbor at Milwaukee, improving the Illinois River, Sault Ste. Marie River, Michigan, and the harbors at Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo, and Oakland, Cal.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

A NEW MOVE BY MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The fact that the Mexican Minister has informed our Government that the troops under Gen. Crook cannot pursue the hostile Apachés into Mexico, unless the Mexican Senate shall approve, was a surprise to our authorities, as the understanding had been that the military forces of either country could cross into the other in pursuit of hostile Indians. Gen. Crook has left on his raid with that understanding, and instructions had been given him that when he crossed the Mexican border, if he should find it necessary to do so, he should permit the Mexican commanding officer to command the United States forces during the pursuit, and that it was understood that if the Mexican troops should cross to our territory on a similar raid the United States commanding officer should also control the Mexican troops. But the Mexican Minister informs our Government that such is not the understanding, and dispatches have been sent to Gen. Crook with instructions to follow him with a courier post haste in order that he may not under the circumstances cross the Mexican border. It is not clear how this misunderstanding has arisen, as the arrangement of our Government had been made on a basis of entire acquiescence of Mexico in such a program, and Gen. Crook had made his plans to rout the Indians from their fastnesses and to pursue to the old Mexican border and beyond to the extent of exterminating them if necessary.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Congressman George E. Adams, of Chicago, has been here to select a residence for next winter. Thomas B. Bryan, formerly of Chicago, has sold his residence here to Theodore Lyman, a new Boston member. The report is renewed that the President will go to Fortress Monroe to endeavor to drive the malaria from his system by the salt air, and the Dispatch is under waiting orders.

The advertisement of the Navy Department for proposals for new steam cruisers will appear in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers Tuesday morning. Proposals will be received either from American shipbuilders, whose shipyards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel ships, or from contractors of marine engines, machinery, and boilers. Satisfactory evidence that bidders are such builders or contractors must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance.

The appointment of the new Sugar Commission has been made for two purposes—first, in order to secure civilian representation; second, that the criticism might not be made that some of the Special Agents appointed were so prejudiced on behalf of one side of the question that the report would receive less favorable consideration. Special Agent Chamberlin, who has been investigating sugar for many years, has very fixed and known opinions on the subject of Hawaiian sugar. Special Agent Tingle has at least not given so public expression to his views. The civilian members, Mr. Spalding, of Detroit, and Mr. Searles, of New York, are both very competent men and well informed on the subject matter.

William P. Wood, formerly a Government detective, publishes here today a voluminous statement, in which he is acting as counsel of George Albert Mason, who has recently been confined in prison on the charge of counterfeiting. The statements of Mr. Wood are quite startling, and as incredible as startling. He charges that the secret service is corrupt, and that all who have been connected with it in important positions have betrayed their trusts. Those who have examined the case of Mason say that he was fairly tried and convicted, and that there certainly is no foundation for the claim which he is now seeking to make for false imprisonment against the United States. The British Minister has not taken any notice, so far as can be learned, of the application of Mason to him for aid.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Measures Regarded as Wise in Connecticut Legislation.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29.—[Special.]—The Legislature has voted to adjourn Thursday, May 3, its sixty-fifth day. The session is the longest ever held. Business has dragged from the first. Two months passed before action was reached on a single bill of any importance, and since then and up to within two weeks, every important bill has been put over on the calendar, day after day. It has been current gossip around the Capitol that the Legislature would be permitted to adjourn only when the lobby had everything properly "fixed," and the indications support this theory. The record of work accomplished is slim. There is a multitude of petty acts of a private nature, and less than a score of measures that the people of the State have any interest in. The initial act was to legalize the memorable "black ballots" polled in the last election and whose rejection under the law would have overthrown the Democratic victory. The Governor's salary has been increased from $2,000 to $4,000 per annum. New York time is prescribed for all railroads. Wages of minors living apart from their parents may no longer be attached for debts of the parents, except for necessaries furnished them or the minors. Oleomargarine exposed for sale must be placarded as such. The ancient law prohibiting the letting of vehicles on Sunday, excepting for purposes of mercy or necessity, is repealed. The consolidation of joint stock of connecting roads is permitted in the interest of projected new enterprises. The bodies of executed criminals must be quietly buried under the direction of the Sheriff. There will be no more funerals of the McGloin order in New York, with its disgraceful crowds. All life-insurance companies are authorized to do an annuity business. The Railroad Commissioners are authorized to regulate the speed of and the switching of trains across grade-crossings to prevent accidents or delay. No new railroads shall build crossings at grade, without special leave, and the gradual abolition of existing grade-crossings is provided for. A Board of Pardon has been created, and the Legislature will no longer be annoyed with the consideration of lying petitions from convicts for release. The summary closing up of the affairs of the Townsend Savings' Bank, of New Haven, is ordered. It has been in the hands of Receivers for nine years, and only 40 per cent has been paid, when 80 was promised at the outset. The liquor law has been stripped of some of its harsher restrictions. The State will offer $100 reward for the capture and conviction of a horse-thief. The Legislature has rejected the prohibitory amendment; a bill prescribing ten hours for women and children in factories, and a bill permitting Sunday concerts, which was advocated by the Germans, and defeated by the "country deestrict" vote in the House. A bill reducing railroad taxes was once rejected, but the lobby has resuscitated it, and that, with one or two more measures of slight importance, alone remain for action.

VERONA BALDWIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—[Special.]—Verona Baldwin, who attempted the life of "Lucky" Baldwin last January, for which she was recently tried and acquitted, left today by steamer for Port Townsend. Mr. Gray, her attorney in the late unpleasantness, escorted her on board and remained with her until the last moment. Going ashore, he turned and saw the young woman following him with a look in her bright eyes which plainly told she did not wish to leave the city. Mr. Gray retraced his steps, took hold of Verona gently but firmly, and led her back on board, while she demurred and insisted she would not leave the city until she had accomplished her pet purpose. This purpose was exactly what "Lucky Baldwin" and Gray objected to seeing carried into execution, and, after some struggle, Verona was placed on the upper deck in charge of a passenger. When the steamer swung out from the wharf, Verona suddenly tossed a small satchel she had overboard. It sank immediately, and she appeared contented. The officers have instructions to watch and prevent any attempt at suicide during the passage.

MARINE NEWS.

The Champlain Safely Forces the Passage of the Straits and Reaches Cheboygan.

Floating Ice in Every Direction, but an Open Passage Along the North Shore.

Chicago's Fleet of Grain-Carriers Spreading Canvas—Lake Freights This Year as Compared with Those of Last.

The Straits Filled with Running Ice.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The steam-barge that passed through here yesterday was the Jessie H. Farwell. The Messenger arrived last night from Manistique and encountered no ice until within a few miles of St. Ignace. The wind from the northwest cleared the ice from the north shore, making a clear passage for her. Sail vessels in coming down would do well with a northwest wind to take the same route. Wind west, fresh; clear and cold.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The Champlain got through at 2 p. m. today. The Straits are crowded full of ice above here as far as the eye can see, but it has been going down today before a fresh west wind. It is quite clear below here. Calm and clear tonight; mercury 40 above.

The Opening of the Straits—How the News Was Received.

The news announcing the opening of the Straits as published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was the cause of general rejoicing in marine circles yesterday, and a number of vessels displayed bunting from their topmasts in honor of the occasion. The huge propellers that, aside from loading, have remained idle so long, had wreaths of smoke issuing from their stacks, announcing that steam was up and they would soon plow the waves on their east-bound trip. In the morning the propellers Iron Chief, H. E. Packard, Fred Mercer, and Oceanica steamed out of the harbor and towards the Straits, bearing away nearly 200,000 bushels of grain to Buffalo. About midnight the propellers Boston, Chicago, and Milwaukee, of the Western Line, followed with half as much more to the same port. As many more will doubtless start today, although the large portion of the immense fleet now in the harbor will not start before tomorrow in order to save their rebate on insurance rates. Among these are the propellers Inter-Ocean, Capt. George E. Merritt; Argonaut, Capt. R. W. Hayes; William Edwards, Capt. William Fagan; Queen of the West, Capt. Millen; Escanaba, Capt. Quincy Owens; and over 130 propellers and schooners, containing upwards of 4,000,000 bushels of grain. This is a fleet that Chicago may well be proud of.

Lake Freight Rates—Present and Past.

The probabilities are that there will be an active demand for grain-carriers until the latter part of this week, as the second ten days' period of summer storage does not expire until Saturday. Much will depend upon the action of the market, however, and the nature of Eastern orders. The large number of charters made last week has greatly decreased the amount of unchartered tonnage now in the river, and it is doubtful if the combined capacity of vessels remaining will aggregate 4,000,000 bushels. This state of affairs will not exist long now that the Straits are open, as there will by a large number of vessels coming in from the lower lakes searching for loads, and shippers claim that it will require more than an ordinary amount of firmness on the part of carriers to keep rates up to the present standard. Some shippers claim that as soon as the ice fleet returns grain rates will certainly drop at least a cent a bushel. The following table will show the difference between rates at the present time and those of May 1, 1882:

	1882.	1883.
To Buffalo, corn, per bu	2¼	3½
To Buffalo, wheat, per bu	2⅜	3¼
To Buffalo, oats, per bu	1¼	2½
To Kingston, corn, per bu	5	6½
To Kingston, wheat, per bu	5¼	6¾
To Sarnia, corn, per bu	1¾	2¼
To Sarnia, wheat, per bu	2	2½
To Midland, corn, per bu	1¾	2¼
To Midland, wheat, per bu	2	2½
To Collingwood, corn, per bu	1¾	2¾
To Collingwood, wheat, per bu	2	2⅛

LUMBER AND LUMBER FREIGHTS.

The lumber trade is commencing to show signs of general revival, as a large number of mills will begin cutting today, and the prospects are that in another week every mill of any importance will be in operation. The only thing that seems to stand in the way of immediate activity is that the manufacturers and yard-dealers cannot agree on prices, the former demanding more than the dealers are willing to pay. But this is nothing unusual at this season of the year, and it is thought it will only be a question of a very few days, perhaps hours, before an amicable compromise is made. There were seventeen heavily-loaded vessels on the market yesterday, and their cargoes will doubtless be sold today, as, although it was Sunday, several well-known lumber-dealers were inspecting them in the afternoon. Thus far freights are somewhat in excess of those at the corresponding time last year, as follows:

	1882, per m.	1883, per m.
From Grand Haven	$ 1.37½	$1.50
From Muskegon	1.25@1.37½	1.50
From White Lake	1.37½	1.62½
From Pentwater	1.62½	1.75
From Ludington	1.62½	1.75
From Manistee	1.75	1.87½
From Frankfort	1.87½	2.00
From Cheboygan	2.00	2.12½
From Bay City	2.00@2.25	2.25
From Black River	1.75	2.00
From Ashland	3.25	3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	3.50

CEDAR POSTS AND TIES.

Vessel-owners are having no trouble in securing charters for cedar posts and ties, as the market is unusually brisk. The following are the prevailing rates, and they are pretty firm:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Cedar posts.
From Sturgeon Bay	7½	....	5
From points in Green Bay	8	...	5½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	6½	...
From Georgian Bay	9½	....	...
From White Lake		11	...
From Wiarton	8	....	...

It will be seen that the above rates are higher than those of last year from the following quotations:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak-ties.	Cedar posts.
From Sturgeon Bay	6½	....	4½
From points in Green Bay	7		4½
From East Shore (opposit)	...	5½	...
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	...
From White Lake		10	...
From Wiarton	8	....	...

IRON ORE.

The depressed condition of the iron-ore trade has rendered ore rates almost unquotable. Few charters are being made at present and there is but little inquiry for vessel room. Charters made so far are at the following rates:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 90@ 95
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	95@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.75
From Marquette to Lake Erie points	1.15@1.25

CANAL RATES.

Canal rates are somewhat lower than last year, although there is considerable awaiting shipment. Buffalo shippers have made a few charters at 60 cents per ton, but think they will get all the room they want at 50 cents as soon as the first fleet arrives. The following is a list of rates for the present:

From Buffalo to Chicago	60
From Toledo to Chicago	75
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	80
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	60
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70@75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	70@75

Dock and Other Notes.

A large fleet of lumber vessels is expected today.

Workmen were repairing Wells street bridge yesterday.

The Welland Canal is to be opened for navigation next Saturday.

The propeller Oneida, of the Chicago & Ogdensburg Line, is at Collingwood and will probably leave for this port tomorrow.

The propeller Menominee will leave for Muskegon tonight, and will hereafter run regularly between Chicago and that port.

A fire-boat, throwing a one-and-one-half-inch stream, has been placed in the river at Buffalo for the better protection of vessels and dock property.

The Harbormasters will be happy when the grain fleet departs, as their duties are unusually arduous at present clearing blockades that daily form in the river.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company paid $500,000 for the City of Milwaukee, Michigan, and Wisconsin, which they have purchased from the Goodrich Line. The formal transfer is to be made tomorrow.

Arrangements have been made by which the Commercial Line steamers Cuba, Russia, Scotia, Colorado, and Nebraska will carry freight eastward and westward between Chicago and Buffalo for the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

The Messenger having arrived at Cheboygan will now commence making regular trips between that port and Manistique on what is termed the North Shore Line. The Van Raalte, of the same line, will run between Cheboygan and Sault Ste. Marie as soon as the Sault River becomes navigable.

There seems to be an utter disregard by some owners of the regulation requiring all vessels to have their names painted in six-inch letters on the quarters, as well as on the stern. There are a large number of vessels now in port that have not conformed with the law in this respect, and their Captains are liable to a fine amounting to ten times what it would cost to do the work.

The Republic Iron Company's fleet will be commanded this summer as follows: Propeller Republic, Capt. Wm. A. Mack; propeller Continental, Capt. C. M. Davis; propeller Colonial, Capt. J. A. Landfair; schooner Grace Holland, Capt. E. T. Rattray; barge Specular, Capt. Charles B. Tower; barge Magnetic, Capt. J. D. Mullen. The Holland will tow behind the Republic, the Specular with the Colonial, and the Magnetic with the Continental.

In reply to a letter sent by a Kingston mariner to the Minister of Marine regarding the recently-enacted law pertaining to Masters and Mates, that gentleman states that the act has been changed, and that all vessels of over 100 tons registered tonnage, whether sailing vessels, freight boats, steam-barges, or tugs, registered in Canada, will be compelled to carry a certificated Master, and all steamers allowed by law to carry over forty passengers must carry a certificated Mate also.

Four Propellers Leave Buffalo for Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—The steamships Lacoma, Clyde, Oceanica, and R. A. Packer, all of the Lehigh Valley Line, coal-laden for Chicago, left port at daylight this morning. The large cylinder of the Clyde's engine became slightly disabled before she reached the ice field, and she came back for repairs. The Lacoma, Oceanica, and Packer managed, with two hours' hard work, to get through the ice into open water. When about two miles out the Packer was found to be leaking and was assisted back into port by the tug R. F. Goodman. On examination it was found that she had struck a log that was imbedded in the ice and started a plank on her port bow, at the water line. The damage was readily repaired after she had been tipped up forward. The Clyde's cylinder has also been fixed, and she and the Packer will make another start early tomorrow morning. Capt. La Salle, of the Packer, which went through the ice, says it extends up about two miles in the channel, and much of it is grounded. It is rotten and honey-combed, there being no blue solid ice, but yet it offers much obstruction.

Capt. Enright, of the schooner J. E. Bailey, which arrived yesterday from Toledo, states that the ice extends along the south shore to Dunkirk for a distance of forty miles, and reaches half way out into the lake. A heavy southwest blow would drive so much of it down here that it would be impossible to get in or out for a time. There are no signs of any such event, however, and as it is wasting fast we shall probably have no greater obstruction than at present. There were no other departures and not a single arrival at sundown. The smoke of two steamers coming down was seen in the offing. One of them is supposed to be the Towa, from Toledo, and may not get in before morning. Several vessels will leave tomorrow.

Around the Lakes.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., April 29.—[Special.]—The schooner Unadilla, loaded with grain from Green Bay to Buffalo, which was caught in the ice in Lake Erie, cut out by the ferry-boats, and wintered here, left for Buffalo today.

The steam-barge Raleigh and consort, from Erie, loaded with coal, called here today drawing fourteen feet eight inches. Duff and Garfield piloted them safely over the Lime-Kilns.

The Bar Point lightship will be stationed Tuesday, May 1, weather permitting.

Water on the Lime-Kilns is a foot and a half lower than last season, and boats have already commenced passing between the lightship and dredges on the works, which is a very dangerous movement, as ridges of rocks are piled up there.

There is a union crew on the Unadilla.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—The schooners A. B. Norris and John Schuette of this port have been chartered by the Menominee Mining Company to carry ore during the season between Escanaba and Lake ports at $1.10 per ton. This is an advance of 10 cents per ton over any rate paid this season.

The schooner Delaware, the first vessel out of this port for Escanaba, left shortly after noon today, and was followed two hours later by the steam-barge Comorant, for the same place. They will undoubtedly be the first ore-carriers to arrive at Escanaba this season.

The wind changed around to the southwest early this morning, and the entire wind-bound fleet got away during the day.

The steam-barge Stark left for Muskegon tonight on her first trip of the season to load lumber for Chicago.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The steam-barge S. J. Macy arrived down with grain from Chicago at 11 a. m. today. The steam-barge C. H. Green broke her piston abreast of this city this morning, and is laid up for repairs. All the Saginaw lumber fleet left for above this morning.

ERIE, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—Entered: Propeller D. C. Whitney, light, from Cleveland; schooner Wayne, from Cleveland, light; schooner Boody, from Port Huron, pig iron. Cleared: Propeller Morley, to Toledo, light.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop R. G. Ingersoll, White Lake, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr G. A. Badger, Marinete, lumber.
Schr Jason Barker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Whitefish Bay, lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Jessine, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Condor, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, wood.
Schr D. J. Davis, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr William Loutitt, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Eveline Bates, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Advance, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Wollin, Holland, wood.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Leland, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 55,000 bu wheat.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 35,530 bu corn.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, 48,951 bu corn, 4,200 sacks flour, 500 brls flour and oil-cake.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, 10 horses.
Schr D. J. Hayes, Pentwater, light.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, light.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, light.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, light.

RAILROADS.

Developments in Brazil.

The following interesting statement regarding the condition of railroads in Brazil is taken from the report of United States Consul-General Andrews:

There has been considerable progress and deep interest felt in railroad development in Brazil the last year. The Government owns and administers several lines, and as a rule guarantees an income of 7 per cent on the necessary capital invested in the construction of private roads. The number of miles of railroad owned and in operation by the Government is 800; and it also has nearly the same number of miles of railroad in course of construction, and which probably will be finished in six or eight months. The number of miles of private railroads in operation is 1,600, and in course of construction 1,400. On the capital of $34,000,000 employed by the private companies owning these roads the Government has guaranteed an annual income of 7 per cent. This guarantee is not a loan, but an absolute gift; and so far the Government continues to pay the interest on the above-mentioned capital. As soon as the companies begin to make sufficient earnings the Government will cease the payment of interest. Fully one-third of the railroads are through a hilly country. The greater portion of them are through a country that has long been settled, though a considerable part is yet but sparsely settled. Most of the rails with which the roads have been made were imported from England, while a part of the rolling-stock was brought from the United States. The roads are surveyed and built by Brazilian engineers almost wholly. They sometimes suffer considerable damage and obstruction from freshets. Picture, however, a territory as large as all that part of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains only supplied with as many miles of railroad as are to be found in the State of Massachusetts, and you will perceive how very limited as yet is the railroad development of this country.

A Bridge Twenty-one Miles Long.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following account of the wonderful trestle from shore to shore across Lake Pontchartrain:

On Sunday a party, composed mainly of railroad officials and contractors interested in the building of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad, took a trip across Lake Pontchartrain for the purpose of examining the great trestle-work now in course of construction. The entire length of the trestlework when completed will be twenty-one and a half miles. This distance comprises thirteen and a half miles from People's Avenue Canal to the Point, five and three-quarter miles across the lake, and two and four-tenths miles from the north shore. All of the piling along the southern shore, with the exception of about one mile, has been driven, and this division will be completed by July 1. Of the piling in the lake two and a quarter miles have been driven, and one mile of the work is completed. The trestle on the north shore has been finished some time, and the rails are laid nine miles, or to Pearl River. The trestlework is all constructed after the same plan, except that the cross-ties are further apart in the approaches than in the bridge proper, and that the timber used on the latter is all creosoted. The description of the bridge will answer for the other work.

This structure, which probably will be the longest of the kind in the United States, will also be one of the most substantial. Experts in railroad building pronounce the sections already finished the most perfect specimen of trestle construction they have seen. The piles average sixty feet in length and are driven about forty feet. In each bent there are four piles and the bents are fifteen feet apart. The caps of the piles are twelve by fourteen inches, and the stringers are six by sixteen inches, and three of them on each side laid on edge. The cross-ties are only four inches apart, and on them are bolted stringers, which act as guard-rails. The ties form a secure decking to the trestlework, upon which the wheels of a car could run without danger of leaving the bridge on account of the guard-rails.

The trestlework from beginning to end is one of the grandest undertakings connected with railroad building in the South. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed from the statement that the quantity of lumber required, outside of the piles, is over 15,000,000 feet. There will be 8,161 bents of four piles each, or 32,644 piles.

The Nickel-Plate Opposed by the Hyde Park Police in Its Attempts to Cross Seventy-sixth Street.

The Nickel-Plate bargained without its host when it planned to cross Seventy-sixth street without first arranging matters with the Hyde Park Board of Trustees. No ordinance was agreed upon Saturday night at the meeting of the village fathers, but the lack of such a little thing as a permit didn't worry the railroad men, who pushed their work north to the Fort Wayne tracks, put in frogs yesterday and without more ado announced their intention to lay rails across the street and make connection with the Lake Shore. This was the situation when Capt. Nichols Hunt, with sixteen police in uniform, put in an appearance and quietly remarked that they were there to prevent the Nickel-Plate from touching a shovel to disputed ground. Quite a large crowd collected, among whom were scattered twenty-five policemen in citizens' clothes. The Fort Wayne had about fifty laborers at work, and the Nickel-Plate about 100. They were all kept busy finishing up the work on both sides of the street. About 6:30 p. m. the General Manager of the Nickel-Plate arrived at the crossing and told the Police Captain that no attempt would be made to force a passage, but that measures would be taken to convene a special session of the Trustees in the morning, when an agreement of some kind might be reached.

The right of way from its junction with the Illinois Central to the Pittsburg tracks has cost the Nickel-Plate in the neighborhood of $30,000, and in one or more cases they were enjoined until they paid liberally for the right to pass. They are said to have paid the Lyman Manufacturing Company about $10,000, the Chicago Tack Factory about $6,000, and other property-holders enough to make up the sum stated.

About thirty Nickel-Plate men were lodged in the Grand-Crossing Hotel last night, and there were several hundred more at the shops, a mile distant. When a TRIBUNE reporter left Grand Crossing at 10:30 everything was quiet, and the village authorities did not anticipate any attempt to cross the street before morning.

Dividends of the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met on Tuesday to decide upon the semi-annual dividend. As they said in the last annual report that fully $7,000,000 would be required to meet the cost of new construction during the current year, it has been feared that there would be a further issue of a collateral trust, secured by the pledge of some of the millions of securities which they have in their treasury. It seems to be generally believed, however, that the dividend will be the same as was declared in November last, 2 per cent in scrip, convertible into capital stock, and 2½ per cent in cash. At the current market price this dividend will be worth about $245, which is equivalent to 4.9 per cent. Some think that the allotment of stock will be larger than this, but that is not probable. One thing is pretty definitely settled—the dividend will not be paid entirely in cash. Reckoning the privileges of subscription at the market price of the stock, the dividends of the Pennsylvania have netted the stockholders an average of 9.3 per cent per annum during the last three years.

The Little Narrow-Gage Wants Its Claims Recognized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—The entrance of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis (narrow-gage) into St. Louis and its opening for business, now fixed for May 10, will seriously disturb the east-bound lines affected by it—the Vandalia, Bee-Line and the Wabash. The freight schedule issued shows that the narrow-gage proposes to make a local rate of nine cents per 100 pounds for a distance up to thirty miles, while the tariff on competing standard-gage roads is 24 cents, and something like this proportionate difference in rates is kept up for the whole line. A desperate effort is being made by the standard-gage freightmen to secure the withdrawal of the schedule, as they claim that no company can live at such rates; but the narrow-gage management probably intend to use it as a lever to force a recognition of their line and its claims to a part of the St. Louis business.

The Freight-Car Movement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—A still further decrease in the freight-car movement is shown by the train records of the last week, but it was mostly in empty cars. East bound business picked up a trifle, but this was counterbalanced by a decline in the opposite direction. The total tonnage of April is greater than that of the same month last year, but being divided among more roads none of the old roads show an increase. Grain is disappointing the freight men by still keeping out of sight. Lumber and provisions are moving freely, but on the whole the results of the month are disappointing. Last week the car movement was 18,544, a decrease of 762; loaded, 15,694.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A circular just issued by Mr. George Olds, Freight Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Railways, announces the appointment of Mr. Charles G. Eddy as General Eastern Freight Agent of these lines, with headquarters at New York. He will have charge of the territory east of Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, including the New England States. Mr. Eddy has been relieved from the charge of the passenger business of the Missouri Pacific in the territory above described.

By request of Messrs. W. P. Johnson, G. W. Smith, A. J. Smith, T. P. Barry, W. B. Shattuc, C. K. Lord, O. W. Ruggles, A. E. Clark, A. B. Leet, E. A. Ford, H. C. Townsend, J. M. Chesbrough, F. Chandler, D. Wishart, and L. M. Cole a special meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents has been called at No. 346 Broadway, New York, Thursday, May 10, 1883. This meeting is called to consider various matters of importance, and by common consent it is to take the place of the regular meeting appointed at Cleveland May 9.

A large delegation came to Des Moines Saturday from Nebraska City to confer with R. T. Wilson, the head of the New York syndicate backing the "Diagonal" Road, and Mr. Fisher, manager of their business. The delegation returned tonight well pleased with the result of their visit. Mr. Fisher says the road will be completed to Des Moines not later than Nov. 15. The rumors that President Cate, of the Central Iowa, has made proposals to the "Diagonal" to sell out and withdraw from the field are emphatically denied by the "Diagonal" party.

It is the intention of the management of the St. Paul, Eastern & Grand Trunk Railway Company to complete twenty-five miles more of the line this season. This will allow the road to make a highly desirable connection with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western's main line. The St. Paul, Eastern & Grand Trunk is now completed and in operation from Oconto to Stiles Junction. At the latter point connection is made with the Milwaukee & Northern Road, practically creating a competition with the Chicago & Northwestern for the Oconto business. The management reports that, although the road has been open only since Jan. 1, it has a paying business already.

A meeting of the gentlemen interested in the construction of the Fort Scott, St. Louis & Chicago Railway was held at Fort Scott, Kas., Saturday. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: E. R. Burple, James Mitchell, W. J. Webb, John Cassidie, Eugene C. Nichols, all of Maine; Thomas Temple, of New Brunswick; B. J. Waters, D. E. Pritchard, of Fort Scott; Phil Spooner, F. W. Oakley, of Wisconsin; J. T. Pace, of Missouri; J. L. Nichol, of New York; D. B. Fuller, of Kansas. The board elected E. R. Burple President; B. J. Waters, Vice-President; S. B. Bayless, of Fort Scott, Secretary; Phil Spooner, Managing Director; James Mitchell, Superintendent. The road is to connect with the Chicago & Alton at Odessa, to which point it will be completed in sixty days.

POISON AND GAS.

Two Mediums Selected by a St. Louis Young Lady Whereby to Shuffle Off.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—[Special.]—A very pretty girl went to the Hotel Brown Saturday night and registered as Nettie Brown, London, Eng. She was given a room and retired. Yesterday forenoon the odor of gas was noticed near the door, and the proprietor had the room opened. The occupant was found lying at the point of death, the gas having been left turned on. Physicians were called, and it was discovered that the girl had first taken poison, leaving the gas turned on with the double object of making sure work, and giving the impression that her death was accidental. She is still in a critical condition. She had lived in the Woman's Christian Home two weeks, looking for work, and says her father is living in England.

"No trouble to sell this article," say druggists to customers asking for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SCIENCE'S LATEST MARVEL.

Photographs to Be Taken by Means of Electric Wires, with the Camera and the Subject Many Hundreds of Miles Apart.

[New York *Post.*]—"May I see the inventor of the electroscope?" The reporter who asked this question stood at the door of a dingy, ill-ventilated workshop in the fifth story of a building occupied exclusively by machines and model-makers. Dust and cobwebs obscured the windows and clung to the corners of the room. Here and there squares of transluent paper took the place of broken panes. The floor and the long, rough work-benches were covered with metal filings. Coils of wire, tools, and strange odds and ends of machinery were suspended from hooks in the walls. Complicated models, made up of screws, springs, and cog-wheels, great and small, were to be seen on a few shelves about the shop and on the window-sills. A "front elevation of the late G. Washington," as John Phœnix would call it, and a bust of Robert Fulton, of which some vandal had broken the nose, were the only works of art visible. The person to whom the reporter's question was addressed stood at a bench with a file in his hand with which he was shaping a piece of shining brass held firmly between the iron jaws of a vise. The cheerful melody created by the operation so filled the air that at first the workman did not hear his interlocutor; but when the question was repeated in a louder tone the machinist suspended his labor and looked up. He was perhaps 45 years of age, but his gray hair and deep-lined features made him look much older. The forehead was broad and high, and the earnest gray eyes deeply set under the bulging brows. The prominent nose, square, bold chin and massive jaw would have told a physiognomist that the intellect of the man was properly balanced by patience, energy, and strength of will. A long apron, that had probably once been white, protected the artisan's clothing from the flying dust.

"Certainly, sir; look at him," was the response to the reporter's question. "What is your pleasure?"

"Well, I am come to get some points about your wonderful machine. I should like to know how big it is, how it looks, and what it is expected to accomplish," said the reporter, looking about for a seat.

"H'm!" ejaculated the inventor; "that's asking a great deal, and considerably more than it would be policy for me to tell. The electroscope is not as big as Jumbo, by any means. As to how it looks, I could best answer that by giving a detailed description of my magnum opas."

"So much the better," said the reporter, whipping out his note-book and pencil.

"But to do that," continued the inventor, seating himself upon the bench and swinging his legs pensively, "would be to give some one else a chance to steal my secret, and thus deprive me of the fruits of my years of labor. But [noticing a moan of disappointment from his companion] I have no objection to telling you what I expect to accomplish."

"Well?"

"The electroscope," went on the father of that marvelous instrument, thoughtfully bending and twisting a piece of slender copper wire, "is an apparatus for the transmission of light. You knew that when you came. We hope," pursued the inventor, "to be able to produce in New York instantaneous photographs of scenes which are being enacted in—San Francisco, for instance. That may appear a little surprising," said the electrician.

"Just a trifle," observed the reporter.

"Yet it is far from impossible. We set up our instrument in San Francisco and attach it by ordinary telegraph wires to a sensitive plate here. The image is transmitted over the line to the plate, which is developed as in common photography. As a result, we have a clear, beautiful picture."

"That is all very fine, of course," said the reporter, picking up his book; "but of what practical good is it?"

"I will show you. Suppose a Sunday-school Superintendent in Omaha robs the bank of which he is cashier and decamps. His photographs are immediately sent to all the principal cities in the Union by the electroscope, and his chances of detection greatly increased. In the same way fac-similes of documents may be transmitted. You will see how valuable this will be in cases of forgery."

"Then the electroscope is to be used chiefly in frustrating crime?"

"If it would do no more than that its claim to a high place among useful inventions would, I think, be fully established. But that is not all. When the electroscope comes into vogue the imaginations of the artists on the illustrated papers will have a much needed rest. Photographs of distant scenes may be 'wired' and engraved."

"But won't that be an expensive process?"

"I don't know why it should be especially so, and what if it is? That will not deter newspapers from using it. Don't they spend money without stint to get accurate news? Why should they not be willing to pay well for correct pictures? With the electroscope there would be the same competition between the papers for pictorials as there now is for written news. Then, in case of war, my instrument would be of great value to the belligerents. The officers in front could send pictures of the enemy's works by field telegraph to the General-in-Chief in the rear."

"How long have you been at work at this thing?"

"Many weary years," replied the inventor, with a sigh. "The idea antedated those of the phonograph and telephone. The success of those inventions, particularly of the latter, encouraged me greatly. If a sound could be transmitted over the electric-wires, why not light? Thus I reasoned, and I have toiled on in the face of disappointment and the laughter of the few to whom I have confided my plans, until at last I have perfected the machine."

"When do you intend to put it into active operation?"

"In the fall or summer. The dull season of the year is so close at hand that I could do but little now. When September or October comes, though, I shall organise a company and then my triumph will come. He laughs best who laughs last."

"You anticipate no trouble in persuading capitalists to invest in your scheme?"

"None at all, when they have seen the electroscope work. I have used it with entire success over short distances, and am fully satisfied that it will do equally well at long ones."

"Could you make an electroscope to transmit pictures to Europe?"

"Possibly, although an exceedingly powerful current would be required. I'll tell you what I could do. You have read Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea?'"

The reporter nodded assent.

"I believe I could reproduce with a submarine electroscope some of the scenes which the Frenchman describes. Expert divers could carry my invention under the sea, and the mysterious body which covers three-fourths of the earth's surface would be forced to give up its secrets, or some of them at any rate. Of course, the operators could only work in comparatively shallow water, where the light would be strong enough for these experiments. Is it not a grand idea?" exclaimed the inventor, leaping from the bench and waving his knot of wire dramatically. "The coral reefs, the hills and dales of the land under the water; the masses of strange, crawling things covering the firm, white sand; the monsters of the deep, looming out of obscurity to view the invaders of their domain, and occasionally the wreck of a ship, with the skeletons on her deck grinning a horrid welcome, as though their dull sockets had eyes, to see the beings of their own race among them. Ah, the very thought repays all my work and struggles."

He bowed his head upon his breast and folded his arms. Apparently he had forgotten his visitor. Now and then his lips moved slightly. In that attitude, with smiles and frowns chasing each other across his face like sunshine and shadow over the side of a mountain, the reporter left him.

GERMANY.

Her Defense of Italy Against French Threats.

BERLIN, April 10.—The recent article in the *North German Gazette* on the relations of Germany, Austria, and Italy continues to form the main theme of discussion in the political circles of the German Capital. The article in question doubtless emanated from an inspired source. There is even reason to believe that, like so many effusions which appear in the *North German Gazette*, it was written in the Foreign Office itself. But still it may be pointed out that it divulged no new fact. As long ago as 1874 Bismarck informed Count Arnim that, in the event of France attacking Italy, Germany could not well refrain from helping the latter Power. And for all practical purposes Austria and Germany may now be regarded as having a complete solidarity of political interests. On the other hand, Italy cannot forget that she owes Venetia and Rome to the Power which is now identified with Germany, and that the continuance of her existence as a State must to a great extent depend on the strength and stability of the Power from which she partly derived it. Prince Bismarck has always tried to cultivate the friendship of Italy. It was mainly owing to his forcible representations, on the very eve of the French war, that the North German Parliament voted a sum of 10,000,000 francs toward the expense of constructing the St. Gothard Tunnel, which would unite Germany and Italy by a railroad route that passed through neither Austria nor France. The good understanding between the two countries was further fostered by the presence of Victor Emmanuel in Berlin in September, 1873, and by the return visit of the Emperor-King to Milan in the autumn of 1875, when his Majesty was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

No one ever doubted the existence of a tacit natural alliance between Germany and Italy; and Germany, it may be repeated, is now almost synonymous with Austria. Against the Power lastly named, Italy, or at least the Irredentists, may have entertained a grudge, but this antipathy had to be repressed when it was seen that it could only be cherished at the expense of Germany's good-will. Thus Germany, Austria, and Italy are united by a community of interests, the binding nature of which could not possibly be increased by any tripartite treaty of defense. The existence of such a document has not, indeed, been seriously asserted.

Prince Bismarck's organ never does anything without a purpose, and conjecture is therefore rife as to the real meaning of its late deliverance. The likeliest interpretation of the article is that it is intended to act as one of the Chancellor's "cold-water jets" at Paris, and as a gentle pressure of the diplomatic screw at Rome. It will be remembered that negotiations are now pending between the Prussian Government and the Vatican for a settlement of the Culturkampf; and it can readily be imagined that the Pope would be much less exacting in his conditions when convinced that, even if a clerical monarchy were to supplant the Republic in France, it could never venture to undertake an Italian crusade with the view of restoring the temporal power.

DYNAMITE.

How the English People Look at America—The Policy of Percussion—Can America Prevent the Dynamite Plots?—Irish Plots vs. Cuban Patriots.

[New York *Times*, April 26.]—"Uncle Rufus" Hatch was found seated in his airy and comfortable offices at No. 55 Broadway yesterday when a *Times* reporter called on him to ask his opinions relating to matters in Europe, Mr. Hatch having returned from England and France on Friday last. When asked how long he had been on "the other side" Mr. Hatch answered, "Three months to a day, as usual. In 1881, when I went over to London, I sailed from here on the 29th of October, and, singularly enough, landed in New York on my return on the 29th of January. This year, by a singular coincidence, I sailed on the 20th of January and got back to New York on the 20th of April."

When asked how he enjoyed himself in Europe, Mr. Hatch said: "I was treated very nicely by everybody, but I must say that, as an American, there was one set of occurences going on here in America the effects of which were felt in England, and which were humiliating, I think, to all Americans abroad. I refer to the schemes of these scoundrelly dynamite plotters. I would like to be Judge, Jury and Sheriff for these fellows for just twenty-four hours, and there would be no more dynamite assasins in this country the next morning, except those who were hanging from lamp-posts, telegraph-poles and trees all over the country."

"Do you think, Mr. Hatch," inquired the reporter, "that their presence here has produced an unfavorable impression against us abroad?"

"They certainly have done us no good," replied Mr. Hatch, warmly, "but I fancy that the evil effect of their doings is wearing off somewhat with the British people, and that they are beginning to understand that it is not Americans, but rather imported refugees and malcontents who are at the bottom of all these troubles."

"What would you propose to do with them?" inquired the reporter.

"Lynch law," replied Mr. Hatch, "is too good for that kind of vermin, for men who go into the hearts of cities and recklessly take the chances of destroying private as well as public property and murdering innocent men, women, and children I look upon them as a set of rattlesnakes. Lynch law protects society and makes the air purer and healthier out in the Far West whenever horse-thieves and train-wreckers are too abundant, and it is the only safety-valve for those communities. I would like to be the editor for just twenty-four hours of every newspaper in this land, and I think I should be able to make a public sentiment that would be entirely too warm for these ruffians. I should favor the idea of returning to England every one of these men who is found to be connected with the dynamite plot, no matter whether he is a naturalized citizen or a subject of Great Britain, and let them take their chances before a British Judge and British jury."

"But could you do this, Mr. Hatch, under the existing laws?"

"I am neither a politician nor a lawyer," replied Mr. Hatch, "but I have got enough of what they call 'horse sense' to tell me the difference every time between right and wrong. I don't know whether the politicians who administer our laws have more respect for the Irish vote than they have for the Cuban vote; but I remember very well that under Gen. Grant's Administration, about twelve years ago, the country was racked from one end to the other in hunting down and arresting Cuban patriots who were taking measures here to aid in the liberation of Cuba from Spanish rule. And the Cubans, remember, were only taking steps to fight Spanish armies openly and fairly in the field, not sneaking around with dynamite in their pockets and planting it on window-sills and door-steps in the Spanish cities. I should think the law that reached the Cuban would also reach the Irishman if the same influences were behind it. No nation ever won its independence or secured freedom from oppression by assassination. Such blessings can only be won as brave and able men would win them—in the halls of legislation or on the field of battle. George Washington needed no dynamite to achieve the independence of these colonies from British rule. If we have no laws to prevent our country from being made the refuge and plotting-ground of conspirators against Governments and peoples with whom we are at peace, the sooner we have some such laws the better. My idea of it is that when men come here and seek the benefits of residence and citizenship in this liberty-loving country they should cease to be Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, or Italians, and be only Americans. Take those Irish Nationalists in New York, nearly all of whom go into the liquor business if they can get the means, and at the back of their bars you will find the green flag of Ireland alongside the Stars and Stripes, with the green flag usually in the post of honor on the right. I think it is time that such nonsense as this was done with."

"But do you think, Mr. Hatch, that we are under obligations to control the conduct of such people?"

"Blood is thicker than water," rejoined Mr. Hatch. "You cannot get over the fact that we are the 'sisters, the cousins, and the aunts' of the British people; we worship in the same Christian faith, we think the same thoughts, we dream the same dreams, we speak the same tongue. We are at peace with them, and for years past have been making efforts to cultivate more and more friendly relations. I know there are people who refer back to the Alabama business and the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston harbor, but these things belong to the past, and two wrongs will never make one right. There is an opportunity now for the United States to take the lead in this sort of humane diplomacy which shall have for its object the cementing of friendly feelings between the nations. If there is no precedent for such a Christian and humanitarian course, let the United States make one, and she will command the respect of all nations and of all classes of people. We settled our Alabama difficulties with England, and she paid us an indemnity, thereby acknowledging her wrong. Surely we do not want to place ourselves in a position where England may demand an indemnity from us. We had better ask ourselves the question: Where will this thing end? You cannot disguise the fact that England is the pioneer of civilization in the world, and has been continuously for 800 years. They have got the money, they have got the men, they have got the brains, and they have got the energy to make their influence felt. It is true they have but 35,000,000 of people in Great Britain proper, while we have 55,000,000, but in effect England has behind her the influence of 250,000,000 of population, including her colonies. The idea of our permitting these dynamite fiends to hold an open convention, a congress, a parliament of assassination in Philadelphia, 'the City of Brotherly Love,' presided over by a Chicago assasin, to plot against the lives and property of a friendly people, between whom and ourselves a state of peace exists, is an outrage upon our system of government."

"Do you think, Mr. Hatch, that the effect of these assassination conspirators will be to affect injuriously our commercial relations with England?"

"I hardly think they will," replied Mr. Hatch, "thanks to the good sense of the masses of the British people; but still these outrages are being committed at an unfortunate time. England, for the first time in her history, is beginning seriously and earnestly to realize what the United States have been, what they are, and what they are to be. English emigrants are coming over here by the thousand this year, and English capitalists by the hundred are beginning to send us their money for investment. We want their emigrants and we want their capital. Of course I recognize the fact that their coming is with them largely a matter of necessity; they have got too many people to the square mile to afford all a fair chance for existence. They are beginning to appreciate the fact of the smallness of their acreage for the number of people. They are beginning to realize that we can undersell them on all the products of the soil. They are learning that every mile of railroad built in our Western country and every steamship built by them brings the products of our Western States and Territories nearer to their doors. They feel that they can no longer import the raw material, manufacture it, pay the freight both ways, and import the food to fill the empty stomachs of their work-people. They cannot compete with us against all these odds. Again, their crop outlook for this year is poor not only in Great Britain, but in the rest of Europe, and they will be good customers of ours for all the food products we shall have to spare. This is why I state that they are coming here with their money, their muscle, and their brains, and you will find that they are a better class of emigrants than we have had for many years past. There may not be so many of them as there were in 1882, but there will be a larger average amount of money brought by each family with which to settle and begin life on our Western farm lands."

"Did you find the condition of affairs in France at all promising as to their politics or material prosperity?"

"There cannot well be any comparison made between France and England on the score of civilization and general prosperity. It is true that both nations are overcrowded with population. Again, both maintain large standing armies, the expense of which is wrung from the labor of the people. But in all matters which relate to the social and governmental institutions of the country, as well as to the material interests, England is largely ahead of France. I know that in saying this I am saying that which may be unpopular here, seeing that our sympathies would naturally run toward France as a sister republic, but from a Republican standpoint, such as we view things, France is a republic only in name. To compare France with England would be like comparing a primary school with a first-class university. England represents the manhood, the development; France represents the primary school. They have scarcely learned their lessons yet; they never travel, never go away from home, there is nothing progressive about them. England, on the other hand, floats her flag, and her seamen on the lookout cry 'All's well' at every port, in every clime, in both hemispheres.

"During the coming summer we are also likely to have a large number of visitors to this country from Europe, men of means and influence and intellect, every one of whom will benefit us in some measure, for even if he returns to Europe, he goes back as a missionary to tell of our greatness and of still greater possibilities of our future. The visits of such men as John Pender, Earl Dunraven, the Duke of Sutherland, Thomas Bayley Potter, John Walter of the London *Times*, and Sir John Rose to this country are always beneficial. They serve to open the eyes of the people, even though slowly. Even the press abroad—the London *Times*, the *Telegraph*, and the Paris *Figaro*—are beginning to recognize the real importance of America. For hundreds of years past the people of the other side have been dealing with, and among each other, like neighbors just over the way; accordingly their journals have always given greater prominence to political rumors and gossip from Paris, Vienna, and Berlin than from other cities or countries. Lately, however, I have been gratified to see that the dispatches sent from this country to British journals have been more comprehensive than the meagre paragraphs they used to print. In any event, dynamite will never advance the commercial interests or cement the friendly relations between any two nations, great or little."

Outlines of a Pamphlet Issued by Prof. Mezzeroff.

"Dynamite and Other Recourses of Civilization" is the title of a twenty-three-page pamphlet written by the dynamite chemist, Mezzeroff, in support of the explosive style of warfare. The author claims that there is no fixed rule defining honorable warfare; what is honorable today is dishonorable tomorrow. He cites the case of the use of torpedoes by the South which were characterized by the North as "diabolical, hellish, unchristian, and fiendish infernal machines," but were soon afterward adopted by the North "to save the country from destruction." A number of similar illustrations are made to fortify the argument. After an examination of the usages of war he is "convinced there is no such thing as honorable warfare." He gives numerous cases in modern and ancient warfare as to killing of people at night and by stealthy means, and says: "Murder is to kill a person when you meet him face to face, while assassination is killing from behind. But in both cases there must be previous malice. This is also the definition of the law as given by international writers on the subject, and the nations have accepted it as such. If a person kills another for public good or for the welfare of humanity, he is neither a murderer nor assassin. And England accepts this as the true meaning, for she refused to extradite both Bernard, who attempted to kill Napoleon, and Hartmann, who helped to kill the tyrant, the late Czar of Russia. Killing, therefore, for public good is neither murder nor assassination. This question is best answered by the fact that when the Jews were held in slavery by Egypt, when they were flogged and their male children drowned in the Nile, they cried to God for help, and He came and slew at 'midnight' all the first born of man and beast in all Egypt. Yes, at midnight! and He finished the work by the waters of the Red Sea." Was this secret killing at midnight murder or assassination? As to whether dynamite is a justifiable weapon of war or not, he instances the use of that explosive by various of the great Powers. He claims that England is experimenting with shells filled with phosphorus, bisulphate of carbon, and benzine, which would set fire to a structure they were fired against in a few minutes. The cheapness of the warfare is no obstacle to its claim to being honorable. He holds that Ireland cannot, by reason of obvious facts, meet England in the open field, and therefore this mode of warfare is the only one left open to it. He calls upon Irishmen to subscribe not less than $1 each, and as much more as they please, to the dynamite style of warfare, and thinks by this means $50,000,000 could be raised. Some vessels should be built, and the entire English navy blown up and sunk. By this means he hopes to secure finally the freedom of Ireland.

ABSURD ASSESSMENTS.

A Simple Remedy for the Evil of Undervaluations.

[Quincy *Whig.*]—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE suggests an easy and practicable remedy for the difficulty that every city in the State is laboring under for lack of revenue to meet necessary current expenses. This is simply an amendment of the revenue law relating to assessments. As everybody knows, the assessed value of property in this State is ridiculously low. For several years past the process of reduction has been going on until now, according to reasonable estimates, the valuation of property in the State for the purpose of taxation is not more than 14 or 15 per cent of its real value. The reason for this state of things THE TRIBUNE points out in the statement that "the competition between county officers comprising the assessment force to reduce the valuation in their respective counties is so general, and the powers of the Board of Equalization are so restricted that this reduction of assessments is forever going on until at last it has become a serious affliction.

In 1873, as stated by THE TRIBUNE, the equalized valuation of property in this State was $1,355,401,317. In 1874 the equalized valuation was only $1,194,456,451; and "since that time, while the value of taxable property of all kinds in the State has been increasing, the aggregate of the assessments has been growing less, until the total of the equalized valuation of all the property in Illinois is now reported in the neighborhood of $700,000,000. In the ten years the total assessed value of the taxable property in the State as returned has fallen off $655,000,000, though the increase of that property in quantity and in value has been extraordinary."

The total assessed valuation of property in the State is now about one-seventh of its real value, which makes it about equal, as THE TRIBUNE states, to the cash value of the taxable property of Cook County alone. Upon this absurd and constantly-decreasing basis of taxation the municipalities of the State have been reduced to a condition of starvation. As THE TRIBUNE says: "The constant reduction of the assessments, instead of furnishing the necessary revenue to support these municipalities, is annually reducing not increasing necessary expenditures, but taking away the revenue needed to meet them. These municipalities are prohibited from borrowing money or otherwise getting in debt. Hence the frantic and urgent appeals for special laws to enable cities to levy special taxes for special expenditures, and other specious devices for avoiding the best and wisest of legal restraints."

Under the existing law the State Board of Equalization cannot increase the aggregate assessed valuation of property to exceed 1 per cent. THE TRIBUNE therefor suggests that the law be amended by substituting 20 or 25 per cent as the limit for increasing the aggregate of the State assessment. This addition to the total assessment of the property in the State would enable the State Board to relieve the municipalities of every town, city, and county in the State, and would still leave the people under the protection of the laws which now limit the rates of taxation.

A very essential fact is cited by THE TRIBUNE to the effect that "the revenue law passed when the policy of the State was to have assessments at cash valuations. The limit on municipal taxation was adopted to conform to that policy, but the policy has been abandoned, and what is needed now is to authorize the State Board to increase the assessments so far as may be needed, so as to equalize the revenue by a proper rearrangement of the assessments." By this means municipalities would be enabled to raise the revenue needed to pay their debts and to meet their necessary current expenses.

COLLAPSE OF A JO COOK STORY.

[New York *Evening Post.*]—Dr. George M. Beard, who died in this city, was, it was well known, an agnostic, or, as he called himself, a "scientist," and was generally supposed to have remained so till his death. He had, however, a Moravian woman for a nurse in his last illness, who seems to have since fallen into the way of the Rev. Joseph Cook, the Boston "Monday Lectureship," just as he was getting his facts and illustrations ready for a "prelude." She told him that Dr. Beard had died a believer; that in his last moments she had said to him: "Trust in Jesus!" and that he had answered promptly, "I do, I am," and that subsequently he had risen up in bed, and exclaimed "Higher, higher," which the nurse reported as a pious ejaculation. This was enough for Mr. Cook, who is always as receptive as a little child when he is preparing a prelude, and it is right to add that it was probably as good evidence as that on which nine-tenths of his discourses are based. He accordingly dressed up the Moravian woman's story in the following characteristic fashion, apparently without the slightest inquiry or verification:

"When Dr. George M. Beard lay dying in New York City, a devout Moravian said to him: 'Trust is Jesus.' With unimpaired faculties he answered: 'I DO. I AM.' Immediately after this he rose up in bed and lifted up his hand, his face brightened and he said with great emphasis: '*Higher! HIGHER!*' and, in a few seconds, passed into that trance from which no man or angel could waken him."

Now come the family of the deceased gentleman, who were around his bedside at the last moment, as well as a friend, and testify that he was then almost completely deaf, and had been so for some time, as the result of his disease. He could only be made to hear through an ear-trumpet, if at all. No such exhortation to him as the Moravian nurse reports herself as having made was heard by any one else in the room, or could have been heard by him. His last words were, "Higher, higher," which were taken to mean, as he was suffering from difficulty of breathing, that he should be raised up in bed, and he was so raised, and he confirmed the interpretation put upon them by adding, "That will do," when he had got into the new position. In that position he died without another word. So that the Moravian nurse seems to have drawn on her imagination. Dr. Beard continued, as long as he was able to converse, an agnostic, and, all his friends say, so died. The *Independent*, which made an article out of Mr. Cook's story, now withdraws it.

THE PULP

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DR. THOMAS.

Average Goodnes

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas pre lowing sermon at the People's C day, from the text:

Not as though I had already attai already perfect: but I follow after, if prehend that for which also I am Christ Jesus.—*Phil. iii., 12.*

One of the distinctions that we called upon to make is that w difference between the ideal a Our minds are so constituted th think of a perfect; but our lives tioned in weakness and ignorance failures to realize this perfect, th about us the lower world of the i is the actual world where we a this lower plane rise the high ideals after which we strive an journey.

This being so, we find ourselves religion, as in other things, judgi sons, and hence we speak of the better, and the best. But the ter tended to mark the differences or human goodness all lie along a They indicate a life above the wo ing up to that which is the bes beyond this earthly best there r vine, which is better.

Our purpose at this hour is to what may be called the plane of ness, and from this to draw some sons of life and hope.

What, then, constitutes a fair a ness among men?

In attempting to answer suc this let us keep in mind the distin the ideal and the actual, and le also that there is a lower wors better, and that we are now to s lies between these two extremes. sake of illustration we need no selves to the things that in a nar called religions, but may take range of man's life and attainmen

Leaving out for the present, treme lower and upper planes, w us the great middle-ground whe live and die. Down below are th poverty, where food is reduced sistance, and clothing and shelter than the least with which it is Such a thing as consulting the p appetite or taste is not possible; isfy hunger and support life thought of; and anything in the or luxury in dress or home is out o This is poverty. This is the life the Old World. Butter is unknow tables; a few have fish once a we gladly beg or buy the water in wh as a relish for their potatoes or Down in this lower condition are tremes of ignorance, where book are unknown, and in its lowest civilized cannot count beyond their fingers and toes. Down be tremes of vice and crime; of dru lust, and cruelty.

Up at the other extreme we fin aires of earth. They have risen tions of want, and are studying pleasure in the delicacies that te and the garments that please the rich adornments of homes, and ga ure.

Now, between these extremes age life is found. With neith wealth there are varying degrees of comforts, and luxuries.

The same form of illustrations in reference to such things as hea ing. There are some so far belo health that they are never well, some service in life; others are lids and constant sufferers. The which sickness can descend is de the other extreme are the few, and healthy, who have never kn pain, and seldom weariness. Bet average of health is found—th strength and physical co masses. Here, too, in this large is found the average of intelligen and the better scholarship of th these are the still smaller nu learned men. You can count the fingers in any country.

And now, having said these look at the average goodness of more special reference to moral their narrower interpretation; prepared from such observation average not too high, nor too lo along with the average of othe for a clearer understanding we two great divisions of goodness, ligion, separately; though, in closely related. Morality, as po stood, relates to conduct, or t servance of the principles of ri ligion looks more to piety, or wor beliefs and sentiments.

The average morality of m be measured by their reference to such things justice, and reciprocity, and te purity, and it may be seen first edged standards and confessed should govern man in these thin standard is quite high, and t fessed; and the presence of suc argues well for the general cha Were there not some prepon moral sentiments the law would the obligations be confessed; a sentiment reasonably high the age standards would be much really are. The highest sentim mand an ideal standard—nothin lute truth, and justice, and p and the strictest conformity to tice; the average feeling of t have the standard high, but claim some latitude and make for the weaknesses and tempta its observance. This keeps the in principle and in formal c as such it is a consta wrong and an appea to the higher and better standard, and that is found only depraved, would disregard the tween right and wrong, and wo encourage much that the hig classes would condemn.

The medial good may be see conduct of mankind in refere ciples of right. And here it m that not only is there a somethi acknowledges and enacts the g proclaims it in public sentimen generally a disposition and an to these principles. Truthfulr and falsehood the exception. confidence of man in man w weakened, if not wholly lost. A runs through all branches of ness. The masses are just in th with the other; they aim to deal honest day's work, to weigh a rectly, and to pay their deb average life of the people is virt exception and not the rule to women of impure morals.

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Having noted the average people at large, let us next obse religion; and this we may d points, and as the medial faith, practice.

If we could bring together all confessions of faith, and then a people and read these creeds and ask each one to say which we should find some assenting terian, or the Baptist, or the Methodist, and we should f would not care to either firm, and many more wh to dissent in whole or in part, who would cast them all aside. examine the teachings of th should find some points of many of wide divergences. An from all this try to draw a line press the average faith of the be about this: The people gene some wise power or being called lieve in a future state of existen rewards and punishments: th higher or lower sense in Christ the Bible. They believe implic ing, and they believe in the Sabb prayer, and have some faith But this general faith is not creed, nor to the churches, bu all these, and exists very la all. As a faith it is not very

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DR. THOMAS.

Average Goodness.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached the following sermon at the People's Church yesterday, from the text:

Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect: but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.—*Phil. iii., 12.*

One of the distinctions that we are constantly called upon to make is that which marks the difference between the ideal and the actual. Our minds are so constituted that we have to think of a perfect; but our lives are so conditioned in weakness and ignorance, and so full of failures to realize this perfect, that there arises about us the lower world of the imperfect. This is the actual world where we all live. Above this lower plane rise the higher and far-off ideals after which we strive and to which we journey.

This being so, we find ourselves in morals and religion, as in other things, judging by comparisons, and hence we speak of the good, and the better, and the best. But the terms that are intended to mark the differences or the degrees in human goodness all lie along a medial plane. They indicate a life above the worst, and reaching up to that which is the best of earth; but beyond this earthly best there rises still the divine, which is better.

Our purpose at this hour is to try to point out what may be called the plane of average goodness, and from this to draw some practical lessons of life and hope.

What, then, constitutes a fair average of goodness among men?

In attempting to answer such a question as this let us keep in mind the distinctions between the ideal and the actual, and let us remember also that there is a lower worst and an upper better, and that we are now to study that which lies between these two extremes. And for the sake of illustration we need not confine ourselves to the things that in a narrow sense are called religions, but may take in the wider range of man's life and attainments.

Leaving out for the present, then, the extreme lower and upper planes, we have before us the great middle-ground where the masses live and die. Down below are the extremes of poverty, where food is reduced to a bare subsistence, and clothing and shelter rise no higher than the least with which it is possible to do. Such a thing as consulting the pleasure of the appetite or taste is not possible; what will satisfy hunger and support life is all that is thought of; and anything in the line of beauty or luxury in dress or home is out of the question. This is poverty. This is the life of millions in the Old World. Butter is unknown upon their tables; a few have fish once a week; the others gladly beg or buy the water in which it is boiled as a relish for their potatoes or coarse bread. Down in this lower condition are found the extremes of ignorance, where books and papers are unknown, and in its lowest depths the uncivilized cannot count beyond the number of their fingers and toes. Down here are the extremes of vice and crime; of drunkenness, and lust, and cruelty.

Up at the other extreme we find the millionaires of earth. They have risen above all questions of want, and are studying all sources of pleasure in the delicacies that tempt the palate, and the garments that please the eye, and the rich adornments of homes, and gardens of pleasure.

Now, between these extremes the great average life is found. With neither poverty nor wealth there are varying degrees of plenty, and of comforts, and luxuries.

The same form of illustrations may be found in reference to such things as health and learning. There are some so far below the plane of health that they are never well, and yet able for some service in life; others are confined invalids and constant sufferers. The lowest point to which sickness can descend is death. Then, at the other extreme are the few, perfectly strong and healthy, who have never known disease or pain, and seldom weariness. Between these the average of health is found—the comparative strength and physical comfort of the masses. Here, too, in this large middle-ground is found the average of intelligence of the many and the better scholarship of the few. Above these are the still smaller number of really learned men. You can count them upon your fingers in any country.

And now, having said these things, we may look at the average goodness of mankind with more special reference to morals and religion in their narrower interpretation; and we should be prepared from such observations to find that average not too high, nor too low, but ranging along with the average of other things. And for a clearer understanding we may consider the two great divisions of goodness, morals and religion, separately; though, in fact, they are closely related. Morality, as popularly understood, relates to conduct, or the general observance of the principles of right; whilst religion looks more to piety, or worship, or to the beliefs and sentiments.

The average morality of mankind is to be measured by their conduct in reference to such things as truth, and justice, and reciprocity, and temperance, and purity, and it may be seen first in the acknowledged standards and confessed obligations that should govern man in these things. The medial standard is quite high, and the duty is confessed; and the presence of such facts as these argues well for the general character of men. Were there not some preponderance of such moral sentiments the law would not exist, nor the obligations be confessed; and were not the sentiment reasonably high the medial or average standards would be much lower than they really are. The highest sentiment would demand an ideal standard—nothing less than absolute truth, and justice, and purity in the law, and the strictest conformity to these in practice; the average feeling of the people would have the standard high, but would perhaps claim some latitude and make some allowance for the weaknesses and temptations of men in its observance. This keeps the good enthroned in principle and in formal confession; and as such it is a constant rebuke to wrong and an appeal and a motive to the higher and better. The lowest standard, and that is found only among the most depraved, would disregard the distinctions between right and wrong, and would tolerate and encourage much that the higher or average classes would condemn.

The medial good may be seen again in the conduct of mankind in reference to the principles of right. And here it may be observed that not only is there a something in man that acknowledges and enacts the good in law and proclaims it in public sentiment, but there is generally a disposition and an effort to live up to these principles. Truthfulness is the rule and falsehood the exception. Were it not so all confidence of man in man would be greatly weakened, if not wholly lost. A general honesty runs through all branches of legitimate business. The masses are just in their dealings one with the other; they aim to deal fairly—to do an honest day's work, to weigh and measure correctly, and to pay their debts. And so the average life of the people is virtuous; it is the exception and not the rule to find men and women of impure morals.

And thus the medial morality of our world moves along upon a plane above the low and yet beneath the highest. Such noble lives as those of Peter Cooper and Mr. Dodge of New York stand out as exceptions in goodness; they stand up at the highwater points or lines whilst the great stream of human life flows along below and marking the lower lines.

Having noted the average morality of the people at large, let us next observe the average religion; and this we may do under several points, and as the medial faith, and feeling, and practice.

If we could bring together all the creeds and confessions of faith, and then assemble all the people and read those creeds and confessions and ask each one to say which one he believes we should find some assenting to the Presbyterian, or the Baptist, or the Catholic, or the Methodist, and we should find many who would not care to either deny or affirm, and many more who would have to dissent in whole or in part, and still others who would cast them all aside. And should we examine the teachings of those creeds we should find some points of agreement and many of wide divergences. And now should we from all this try to draw a line that should express the average faith of the masses it would be about this: The people generally believe in some wise power or being called God; they believe in a future state of existence, and proper rewards and punishments: they believe in a higher or lower sense in Christ and likewise in the Bible. They believe implicitly in right doing, and they believe in the Sabbath, and secret prayer, and have some faith in the churches. But this general faith is not confined to any creed, nor to the churches, but runs through all these, and exists very largely outside of all. As a faith it is not very clearly defined, perhaps, but it is sincere and real. If we should ask for the average experience of the people in religion, it would as an inner consciousness or feeling of the Divine, and a deep sense of duty, of ought and ought not, and outside of all the churches often would be found prayer and trust and deeply conscientious living. We cannot judge either the faith or the piety of mankind now by their attendance upon any church, for whilst the masses respect the churches they no longer regard them as by any means the sole depositories of either truth or goodness. They look upon the many sects as merely forms or phases of the faith and life of their time, but the religious thought of our age is larger than any one of these, or than all of them together.

And thus we find the people held to God and goodness by strong general beliefs in right, and worship, and the future world; and in this sense certainly not opposed to religion; nor can it be said that they are living in any high sense a spiritual life. Below this large average goodness is a stratum composed of the really wicked—on down to the lowest and the worst. But from this general survey it is safe to conclude that, considering the wickedness and the temptations of man, the masses of our world, if not the best that might be, certainly they are not the worst; and upon the whole may be said to be struggling along in a commendable way.

And now what lessons shall we draw from this condition of affairs?

1. Comparing the present with the past we can say that the world is growing better. The standards of morality are higher. Once polygamy, and slavery, and wars of extermination, and the killing or mutilating of captives were recognized social customs among most people. Now the laws and the sentiment of the civilized world are against all these atrocious acts. Not long ago drunkenness was the common occurrence at nearly all public suppers and banquets; often the guests were unable to leave the room of feasting and were found lying under the tables in the morning. Now the temperance sentiment has so grown that at most such occasions even wine is not offered, and any excess in drinking would be regarded as wholly unbecoming—as an offense against good behavior. Once only the men could read; now it is thought a disgrace and a danger that two or three millions in our great country are living in such ignorance. The time was when liberty of thought was not tolerated; men and women were imprisoned, and banished, and burned for their religious opinions. Now all the civil law permits is that people can be turned out of church; they cannot be prohibited from thinking, and speaking, and worshiping as they think best. The whole tendency of legislation and public sentiment now is in favor of the largest rights of the people, and looks to the better doing of the poorest and weakest members of society. The greater beneficence of our age is seen in the many hospitals and asylums and public and private charities.

2. Comparing the actual with the ideal, we must say that the world is yet far from being perfect. Even if we should lower the ideal to what is certainly practical, yet must we see and confess our want of a more perfect individual and social life. Society ought to reach a point where public and private injustice would be unknown; where no helpless woman nor orphan could suffer oppression or wrong. Our world should reach a plane of universal good will, a good will that would render wars impossible; a brotherhood that would make the nations one. It should be that purity should rest as a crown of blessing upon every head, and dwell as an angel of light in every home. Truth, and right, and kindness should fill the world. Intemperance ought to be as wholly unknown among men as it is among the beasts of the fields or the wild animals in the forest. It ought to be that all should have enough, and none indulge in waste or undue extravagance. The time should hasten when profanity should be impossible, because the higher reverence of the race would hallow the great name of God. It ought to be that all should love the right, and hence be free in the right; and that dwelling in one great law of love the immanency of God and the assurance of the future should be the blessing of all.

3. Looking at the ideal, the actual, and the possible, this whole scene of our earthly life suggests that we are in a large and divine plan of progressive development that looks not only to all the years of earth, but asks for its consummation the longer years of God. When we study life we find in the breasts of the lowest of our race some traces of good; some unrealized hopes and aspirations for the better. When we rise in the great middle ground we find the good man abundant and regnant, but still incomplete; and when we ascend to the saints of earth, the Abrahams, the Pauls, or the most holy of our present day, there are traces of the imperfections out of which they have arisen. The whole scene looks to some other state or age-long life for its consummation.

And looking again at this progressive order of things we seem compelled to modify the old views of what that future world is. All this world is God's world. All the people are His; He made them, He sustains their being; He carries them hence. They reach the other world as they leave this; hence in all the various degrees of perfection and imperfection. We can hardly any longer believe in just one dividing line, and in but one Heaven and one Hell. Rather are there many Heavens and many Hells—many States there as here. And as God is the same and Christ the same "yesterday, today, and forever," and as souls must always be sustained by the Almighty love and life, we may suppose that the Divine plan does not end with the results of time, but that redemption agencies still work on for the perfection of all; and we may hope that as the ages move on all souls will approach nearer to the perfect.

4. The lesson of life to us all is to strive in our own lives to reach the highest truth and righteousness possible. Our ideal should not be to reach the plain of the world's average goodness; nor should we rest even were we like Paul or John; but, like them, we should seek to be like Christ. O, to be like Christ—to have His mind, His spirit, His gentleness and love, and glad sacrifice to save the lost! The best may say "I count not myself to have attained" and the poorest, the weakest, the most needy, may say, "I forget the past; I press toward the prize" and tomorrow may be better than today, and beyond the highest perfection of earth, will rise still the ideals after which the soul shall journey on forever.

THE REV. ARTHUR RITCHIE.

The Observance of Rogation Days.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of Ascension Church, preached yesterday morning about the importance of observing Rogation days. His text was:

And Jesus said unto them. Can the children of the bride chamber mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them? but the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then they shall fast.—*Mat., ix., 15.*

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, he said, were Rogation days—the three days going before the Ascension of the Lord, and they had for a great many years been observed as days of abstinence and special devotion. Rogation meant asking, and the prominent idea was special prayer for needs. Observance of these days brought home to Christians more really and more closely the truths involved in them. Christ was still here. He had not gone to Heaven in any such sense that He had left His church without His presence. This was why Rogation days were kept. They believed that God's holy church, which was an assembly of His people upon earth, was His bride; that when He came to the world in the beginning He affianced Himself to her, and would take her for His own bride when He came again more glorious. He left His bride that he might have all things ready for her to enter triumphant into the presence of Jehovah. The bride was now working upon the earth to make herself ready for her glorious bridegroom when He should come. While the collective body of the faithful was the bride, every individual soul who belonged to the church was a true partaker of her joy—was, in one sense, the affianced bride of the Lord, and should make the same preparation. People asked "Why can't we rejoice and be glad and be happy?" These were days of tribulation. There was no use in talking about an easy religion. Those who wanted that couldn't have Christ's religion. For the little time they were to endure tribulation they should expect nothing but hardness in religion. But Christ said: "Be of good cheer. I have forgiven the world;" and when He came again in glory to judge both the quick and the dead, they would not count the hard places.

THE REV. S. J. M'PHERSON.

The Nature and Influence of Tradition.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson preached yesterday morning at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, taking as his text the following:

And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also.—*Tim., ii., 2.*

The speaker said that Protestants are, as a rule, fearful of the name and inference of tradition. It is condemned by Jesus Christ and by many practical people, and may be regarded properly as a thing of which we should be suspicious. But Protestants are apt to go to the extreme. It is not a thing to be ignored or despised. It exerts a universal influence. It behooves us to be watchful of its power and to see that only that which is best asserts itself. The Roman Catholic Church presents the extreme of tradition. It is almost built up of tradition. You can hardly converse with a Christian for an hour without discovering by unmistakable signs to what sect he belongs. Those marks of sectarianism do not come down in history; they are simply transmitted hereditary prejudices of individuals. Creeds are most excellent because they turn our minds to the good of the past. They are most valuable to a student because they contain the best thought of our fathers. A creed as a simple set of articles written in a book avails nothing. Unless it takes hold of a man's life it can not influence his faith. No creed can mortgage the future. It is for those who form it and for those who can conscientiously subscribe to it as their form of belief, and for those only. We should be careful not to think that our system includes all the truth. It is a dangerous habit, and is morally wrong. The Bible is unique among books in that it presents the same truth in a great variety of ways, adapting it to every form of human experience. When a creed shall be formed which shall be a window through which the whole truth of the Bible shall shine, neither diminished nor added unto, then will it be complete. The orthodoxy of a church depends not on its creed but on the faith of its individual members. We are enjoined by the church to the performance of three duties: the duty to our ancestors, our duty to the inheritance they have given us, and our duty to our posterity. We owe all that we have which is valuable in Christianity to our ancestors, and it is our duty then to give them honor for it.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER.

The Need of a Christian Spirit in Business.

"The Christian in Business" was the subject of Dr. Lorimer's discourse yesterday morning at the Immanuel Baptist Church. As the basis he chose the text:

Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord.—*Rom., xii., 11.*

Waiving the opinions of commentators, this passage as he understood it meant that a man should carry his Christianity into his business. It was generally considered a poetical sentiment, inappropriate to practical affairs. It was argued that certain callings elevating in their character afforded a special nearness to God, but there was a contrast when we came to business. So manifold were its cares and vicissitudes that it did not permit of a high degree of piety. According to the current belief fraud had so deepened its hold on all of its transactions that its absence was incompatible with success. He did not agree with Hazlitt that the profession of praying and preaching was sacred and that of measuring cloth was selfish and unholy. He had seen as much piety in the pew as the pulpit. This belief in the incompatibility of Christianity and business which was so universal was most pernicious in its effects. It was baleful in its effect upon young men entering upon its duties; it was injuring business by casting aspersions upon it. Piety was not only possible, but there were facilities in business for developing noble piety. As business underlies government, civilization, and philanthropy, it was of the greatest moment that sounder and more truthful doctrines be disseminated concerning it. The speaker then presented arguments favorable to the partnership of Christianity and business. The connection of Biblical characters with traffic was a divine imprint of God's approval. Just as the merchants of the Middle Ages were bulwarks of liberty, the merchant princes of the present were leaders in all good and true works. Another encouragement to business lay in the great and comprehensive aim of commerce, which was the development of humanity, the civilization and unity of nations. Commerce from its nature demanded brotherhood, it was the great ally of missionary enterprise. He could readily understand that business men were subjected to perplexities. But they were not the only men who had vicissitudes meant by God for their highest good. Grander was the Christian man in the midst of besetments and counter-currents than he who lived in quiet away from the breath of temptation. The urgent need of a Christian spirit in business was then shown. A Christian should always have his uniform on, remembering that he was a child of God. The cardinal virtues of business were the same as those of Christianity. The punctuality that called a man to his place of business at a certain hour should take him to the sanctuary. Justice, industry, accuracy in obligations were common to both. Generosity was not looked upon as a business virtue. Business men should engrave this on their heart—the qualities of business men were the gifts of God as were those of oratory and poetry. Christianity was a help in business, upholding and inspiring it. The sound of the Gospel in their hearts should be the sweet singing of the words of peace and union.

BISHOP FALLOWS.

The Happiness of the Followers of Christ.

At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church Bishop Samuel Fallows discoursed from the third chapter of the Book of Proverbs, verses 14, 15, and 16. The Proverbs of Solomon, he said, were rich in gems of thought, and were designed especially for the practical guidance of man in all the duties of life. Their object was to teach wisdom. Some men attempted to be wise above what was written, for instance the socalled Ethical Culture Society was trying to establish a church on a mere moral basis, and was making an effort to entirely dissociate morality from religion. The morality of the Book of Proverbs is founded upon religion, and fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. The founders of ethical culture should firmly establish these thoughts in their hearts. Preeminently happy is the sincere follower of Christ, and if not happy it is because he has not been able to grasp a conception of the love of the Martyr of the Cross. Enjoyment of life, though not the chief end of man, will come as the reward of a virtuous life, one lived in conformity to the precepts of the Redeemer. Because we are Christians we need not be indifferent to long life. We have the right to pray to our Divine Father to prolong our days. Length of days is the richest boon which can be conferred upon mortal. Curiosity and ambition, inspired of soul, should have full play. With an impelling influence of profound love for God and through Christianity the average life will be prolonged. Let Heavenly wisdom come and men will devise means, not of destroying, but of prolonging human life. Security to life and property contributes to lengthen the span of Christian life. This is a Christian Nation, and consequently wealthy, for Christian nations are the richest nations. Christian riches must come through the exercise of Heavenly wisdom, and they will have an elevating influence upon the community.

REV. GEORGE N. BOARDMAN.

Church Finances.

Dr. George N. Boardman preached at the First Congregational Church yesterday forenoon on the subject of "Church Finances," taking the following passages as his text:

And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone.—*Eph., ii., 20.*

The church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth.—*I Tim., iii., 15.*

Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when He cometh shall find watching.—*Luke, xii., 37.*

He said it had been thought well to have the subject of church affairs spoken of, the time being opportune owing to the pastor's absence, and to the fact that a new fiscal year was now commencing. The First Congregational Church had passed through many stages of progress, and had within the last few years achieved a very high position. Everything was now their own; all debts had been paid, and the only demands on them were for current expenses. Unfortunately their liberality was not yet all it should be; the annual receipts were not sufficient to meet the annual expenses. The expenses amounted to some $12,500; the receipts from pew rents, which were the only receipts they had, were $10,000, thereby leaving a deficit of over $2,000. Such a deficiency should be easily met in a church like theirs. As to how this should be done he would leave it to some of the business men in the church to explain, his part being merely to point out their duties as church members. Some misapprehension existed regarding the meaning of the phrase "a free Gospel." Theirs was a free Gospel. The penitent thief on the cross received a full and free Gospel. The sinner who had gone on for years living in sin and threatened with the wrath of God was offered a free Gospel. But religion was not an iron bridge from earth to Heaven. It was not a machine. Its work was to cast out the Devil; to expel the evil nature; to battle with the powers of darkness; and they were called upon to put on the whole armor of God. God had provided crutches to help them along on life's journey. A portion of the means with which they had been endowed had to be spent in the work of the Lord. The forms of worship were the Sabbath, the church, baptism, and the Lord's supper. These could not be observed without expense. The Gospel was free, but the application of the Gospel to sinning men was work—the work of the church—costing prayers and tears, earnest labor and money. The expenses of the church should be paid by the church as one body. Worldly wealth and position should be made subordinate to the claims of Christ and His Gospel. The speaker dwelt at length on the importance and necessity of giving, addressing first the poor, and second the rich. To the former he appealed to not take advantage of the better condition of their neighbors, but to do in proportion to their means—if they couldn't ride in a grand carriage they could pay five cents on a street-car—and to the latter he pointed out the responsibility of their position and said they should be ready and willing to give even more than was wanted, thereby erring on the safe side. He dwelt on the greatness of their church; *noblesse oblige*—something was due to their position. He then pointed out what was due to Christianity, and concluded by an earnest appeal to practically prove they were imbued with genuine Christian spirit and true followers of their Lord and Master.

After the conclusion of the sermon Mr. S. J. Sykes addressed the congregation on behalf of the Trustees in a lengthened and exceedingly plain-spoken oration on pew-renting and other financial matters.

THE REV. R. M. COLLISON.

Direct Answer to Prayer.

The Rev. R. M. Collison preached at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, taking as his subject: "Does God Hear and Answer Prayer?" and as his text the following words:

Pray without ceasing.—*I Thes., v., 17.*

He commenced his discourse by saying that God was represented everywhere in the Bible as hearing and answering prayer, and that He had given the world a model in the Lord's Prayer. His word taught that the prayerless would not be blessed, and that petition was a Bible principle, and if we asked what we ought to have God would give it unto us. Prayer was a power, he continued, and there was a connection between it and Divine blessing which we needed to understand and appreciate.

Following this the reverend gentleman went on to say that the world was one incessant scene of prayer, and to argue that without it business could not go on. The lion's roar was a prayer; the infant's holding out of its tiny hands to the mother was a prayer; and the schoolboy sitting at the feet of his instructor was uttering a constant prayer for information. The telegram was also a prayer; in fact, all of the activities of life, from infancy to old age—al the relations of social life among men—were wrapped up in prayer, and there was scarcely a need or want in any department of life supplied without prayer from man to man. This being true, he argued that God was the great prayer-hearer, and since it had been shown that man answered the prayers of man, it was natural that God, who had admonished us to pray without ceasing, should answer our prayers, especially if we prayed believing, and our invocations were for that which we needed. The parent answered the prayer of his child, the business man the prayer of his correspondent, the agent the prayer of his employer, and all of these made use of the laws of nature. Yet the unbeliever told us that the God of Nature could not answer our prayers, which, to the speaker, evidenced the blindness of the carnal heart. Prayer was incessant from man to man, and it should be from man to God in the faith that He would answer them if uttered for His glory. The prayer-meeting he regarded as the most important work of the church, and without prayer labor and gifts were utterly useless. The work of the church could not be done by any human being, but had to be done by the Holy Spirit, and He would not come except in answer to prayer.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to his congregation to flock into the prayer-meeting, so that their prayers as well as their gifts and labor might ascend as incense before God. If this habit was formed, he said, the Holy Spirit would love to dwell and work in Fullerton Avenue Church, and the windows of Heaven would be opened, and a blessing poured out in marvelous abundance.

THE REV. H. F. FISK.

The Manner of Life.

The Rev. H. F. Fisk preached yesterday morning in the Western Avenue M. E. Church. He took his text as follows:

Let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ.—*Phil., i., 27.*

It was joy in the heart to do the will of God, said the speaker, and it was better for them to think of the things that they might do than to think of those things which they should not do. The hunger for the things of the world ceased when God entered their hearts and souls. They should cultivate a pure and godly manner of speech. "Let your manner of life be as becomes the Gospel of Christ" it was written in the revised version of the Testament. This broadened the idea out in the new translation to its fuller meaning. The attitude of a man's life was the way he stood, the way he walked, and what he did—the manner in which he lived. There was nothing which he did, whether he was eating or drinking, or in daily association of life, that should not be subject to the thoughts of God. The Christian man grew better as he grew more in the profound sympathy and identification with the Gospel of Christ. Man ought to devote more time, give more of his substance and more thought than he did to the higher things. The struggle came between covetousness and selfishness. To cultivate the love of divine things should be his consuming ambition. To love this world inordinately would carry away the spirit. "Conduct yourself as citizen in a manner as becometh the Gospel of Christ," said the revised Testament. No man had a right to be a religious hermit. All were citizens and neighbors, and the word "citizen" didn't mean that one had merely the right to cast a ballot at elections, though this should be a matter of conscience and Christian judgment. Citizenship was not limited to a community, but it took in the whole Christian world, to enable them to reach others with neighborly care and love. It should be the politician's business to seek to do good for every man and to follow the Gospel of Christ. They could not be good citizens without being disciples of Jesus Christ. They should do all the good that they could by the influence of example and work. Their citizenship was in Heaven. They were not members of the worldly society but of the heavenly society—members of a State, a community, a kingdom that was eternal. The love of Jesus Christ entered the state of heavenly citizenship. It was the bondage to truth which was the greatest liberty. The acceptance of the Lord Jesus taught them to give themselves up as citizens to Him.

THE REV. R. S. CANTINE.

A Bitter Arraignment of the Social Dance.

The Rev. R. S. Cantine preached the second of a series of sermons on "Amusements," in the Halsted Street Methodist Church last evening, his subject being "The Social Dance."

And it came to pass as soon as he came nigh to the camp that he saw the calf and the dancing.—*Ex., xxxii., 19.*

Was the dance, he asked, innocent in itself? The plea had been made that dancing in the abstract was an innocent diverson; perhaps it was—but who ever saw "dancing in the abstract." Was the dance of modern society "dancing in the abstract?" Two kinds of dancing were found in the records of history; First, the social dance; second, the religious dance. In the former the two sexes joined; in the latter only one. The religious dance was similar to a formal procession, and was in no sense a social amusement. The Israelites danced before the golden calf—that was the first social dance on record. Dancing was a part of the lewd and licentious grove-worship of early Bible times. Classic history was saturated with filth relating to the worship of false gods; dancing, drinking, and lewdness characterized the orgies in the worship of Bacchus, Apollo, Venus, and the other heathen deities. Thousands of lewd women were priestesses attached to the heathen altars, and called servants of the temple. Rottenness and putrefaction had destroyed the dance as a social or religious observance. Christian and heathen having alike renounced it, but after a thousand years it had been resurrected. In the fifteenth century ballet-dancing was revived, and later on, under the rule of the lewd King Louis XIV, social dancing of the two sexes again came into vogue. Its resurrection had been an outgrowth of indecency and corruption. A gentleman, a resident of Oak Park who loved the dance, said to the speaker a few days ago: "You will surely make a distinction in the dances of society—you will condemn round dances only, not quadrilles. Quadrilles are modest and graceful and cannot honestly be condemned." Yes; he presumed there was a difference—just the difference there was between varioloid and small-pox. He admitted the abstract possibility of dancing being a healthy exercise, and had no wish to assail the personal character of those who believed in dancing as an innocent amusement. Fancy pictures had been drawn of innocent dancing in family circles where evening prayers finished the proceedings, but he did not happen to know of such family circles where dancing and piety can exist together. Even these pretty pictures had their dark background; the home dance paved the way for the dancing hall; the brother for a partner might be followed by the fast society-man when home safeguards were absent. Why were stage dancers not received in good society? Many of them were believed virtuous, and but for their profession would be honored and respected. Their profession brought them before the public—so did that of Miss Willard, Mrs. Livermore, and other prominent lady lecturers. It was not because of the publicity; it was not because of impurity. Why, then, was the female dancer despised and shunned? Wasn't it something in the dance itself? The ladies who fluttered around female lecturers seeking introduction, drew their skirts closer about them when the dancer came near lest the touch would contaminate. Why? Let the dancing advocates answer. The speaker then quoted the opinions of Mrs. Gen. Sherman, G. W. Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Bishop Coxe, and a host of others, including Police Superintendents and medical men, to prove that "the dancing-hall was the nursery of the divorce court, the training-shop of vice, and the graduating school of infamy." With such abounding and overwhelming testimony, he asked could any one say dancing was harmless. He then went on to refer to "Christian dances," or "dancing Christians," asserting that their piety was of a questionable character and their influence as followers of Christ rendered inoperative. The dancing man was unfitted for business; the dancing wife neglected her home and wifely duties. He asserted that dancing injured health; nights of dancing were followed by days of langour, headaches, and ill-temper; and epitaphs reading "Died of Consumption" should in many cases read "Died of the Dance." Regarding its effect on mental culture, he said rational conversation was out of place on the dancing floor. There was no demand for cultured brains: it was cultured feet that were wanted. A monkey could be taught to excel in the use of his heels as well as the most accomplished lady or gent in the city. In conclusion, he argued that dancing was not a genuine recreation; that it was incompatible with a high moral tone; that its home was in the haunts of vice; and that it was opposed to the pure and holy instincts of true religion. It wasted time, scattered serious thought, compromised Christian character, led to bad society; was a foe to moral and intellectual growth; and those who voluntarily followed it left the rockbound coast of safety and launched upon a treacherous stream whose current would bear them from light and hope away to the realms of darkness and despair.

The subject for next Sunday evening will be "Card Playing."

THE REV. W. J. ERDMAN.

The Old and New Testaments.

The Rev. W. J. Erdman yesterday morning preached in Chicago Avenue Church before a good-sized gathering from the text:

Jesus saith unto her, Touch Me not for I am not yet ascended to My Father. But go to My brethren and tell them that I ascend to My Father and your Father and to My God and your God.—*John, xx., 17.*

The sermon partook more of the nature of a Bible reading than a regular discourse, the reverend speaker quoting many portions of Scripture in support of the position that the Old and New Testaments were clearly the productions of one mind. The occasion mentioned in the text was the first on which Christ had called His disciples brethren, for He had felt that He could not call them by that name until such time as He had risen from the tomb, thereby receiving the indorsement of the Father. It was useless for any one to attempt to successfully prove that the same mind that had produced the Twenty-second Psalm had not also inspired the text quoted. No one could claim that it was a coincidence, for the psalm was written thousands of years before Christ came into the world. The redemption, resurrection, and declaration that Christ was come into the world to save sinners made all men who were believers brethren, as Christ had called them. As sons of God believers should not estimate each other according to the standard of judgment of the world, but by that of Heaven. For they belonged not to the world, but above. Those who were not conscious of this difference did not know themselves. In the eye of the Father they were sinless, and were only required to be just what they were. They were sent into the world to suffer and tell the truth to all men, and any believer who was doing nothing as one devoted to the truth did not apprehend the full import of His mission on earth. They were to go about doing good, as Christ had done, speaking of Him and suffering as He had done if necessary for His sake. They had free access to the mercy seat, and in many ways they were enabled to live here as He had done, thus glorifying God who had sent Him and benefiting mankind. In conclusion, the preacher exhorted his hearers not to sit idly by waiting for the coming of Christ's kingdom on earth, but by all means at their command to hasten its coming.

MR. WILLIAM M. SALTER.

The Character of Channing as Viewed from an Agnostic Standpoint.

W. M. Salter lectured yesterday morning before the Society of Ethical Culture upon "Channing as a Social Reformer." Channing's theological views, the speaker affirmed, were behind the present age, but as a moral reformer the distinguished preacher's influence was in advance of it. He viewed man not as a creature but as a creator, capable of acting in obedience to ideas that never have been and never can be realized. The power of a people, Channing declared, lies in its mind, and this mind, if fortified and enlarged, will bring things into harmony with itself, and create a new world. "And think," said the speaker, "what the result might be if religion came to man creating such a new world—if the numberless prayers that are going up today for the Kingdom of God were directed to men themselves. It is said prayers lead to deeds; but we do not pray for that which we could do for ourselves. And prayers for the accomplishment of justice in the world, prayers for the elevation of the poor and oppressed, for that which Christianity pictures under the Kingdom of Heaven—these prayers should be directed to ourselves. It is a kind of pessimism, a kind of atheism to say there is any limitation, any 'cannot' of human power in this direction." Nothing was more offensive to Channing than the wisdom which scoffs at all attempts to improve society; hence he could pardon hasty attempts at reform, and take encouragement from such events as the French Revolution. Channing has found few followers among Unitarians, and "Channing Unitarianism" least of all represents him. If there were a genuine following of him it would inaugurate the religion of the future.

THE REV. LEWIS CURTS.

Christ and the Law.

At the Grant Place Methodist Church yesterday morning the Rev. Lewis Curts called attention to the contrast between Christ and the law. Though the commandments were ordained by God—the mightiest power in the universe—still they were made weak by the infirmity of men. What the law would not do God provided should be accomplished through His Son. Salvation was the greatest theme that ever engaged the attention of men or angels. Who can save, and what is necessary? First of all peace was requisit, and it should be observed that instead of man making the first overtures it is God who sends His Son to establish harmony. Coupled with the need of peace is the need of pardon. The speaker had seen quarreling neighbors who said: "Let's drop the past. We'll let it go, and get along together hereafter." But the truce only created a formal friendship which gave way to coolness and suspicion, and then open rupture came again. Pardon was conditional on the remission of sins past and on full faith in the Savior. These are the terms in the proclamation to rebels. Mere obedience to the law was not enough. Many an honest soul, relying on its own strength, had made the endeavor to lead a blameless life, without any help from God, and the result was wretched despair. If by the simple following of the law righteousness is possible, then the whole coming of Christ is vain. By observing the commandments one may build a marvelously symmetrical character, but it will be a cold and cheerless one—a glittering iceberg of repellant self-righteousness. However, the law is not without its own good purpose. By it is the knowledge of sin. It is a schoolmaster that teaches us the need of a Christ. We read that they who are under the law shall be judged by the law. He for one had not sufficient strength or goodness to trust in the law alone. It had no power to save. A locomotive and a railroad track were useless without the power of steam. We are each a great spiritual engine, inert till Christ breathes upon us. With the law our guide, and Christ our power, we can safely reach our journey's end.

THE RITUAL.

A New Style of Worship Tried On by Baltimore Methodists.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—[Special.]—There is considerable talk in Methodist Church circles of this city over the new departure made by Mt. Vernon Church, the most fashionable and wealthiest Methodist congregation of Baltimore. This is the church of which the Rev. Thomas Guard was pastor at the time of his death. The Rev. Dr. Felton, formerly of St. Louis, is his successor, and he has led the new movement which has resulted in the introduction of a ritual somewhat on the Episcopalian order. This ritual was used for the first time at the service today, and little else was talked about by the congregation. It includes the chant of the Glaria Patre, the Psalter, and the recital by the congregation of the Apostles' Creed. Although printed cards were placed in the pews giving the order of service, yet there were some slight hitches, and at one point the pastor was obliged to ask the congregation to rise to continue the service. Dr. Felton spoke of the objection to the ritual which had been made by some, and said that if after a fair trial it did not prove satisfactory, it would be discarded. It has been unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees of the church, but some of the members object to it, while many of the old-time Methodists of other churches have protested against it as a step toward Episcopalianism. One of the Methodist Church papers here has condemned it in plain terms. The ritual, however, is authorized by the Book of Discipline, and it is used by several Methodist churches in other large cities.

OTHER RELIGION.

The Union Sunday-school services last evening at First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, were quite interesting. Short addresses were made by the Rev. M. E. Cady, of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. P. S. Henson, and W. D. Jacobs. The Rev. Dr. Henson addressed himself particularly to the young men and women, advising them to reap the advantages afforded by the Sunday-school, and they would be better men and women in this world and gain the crown of glory in Heaven. There was a very large audience present.

The music and singing were unusually good at St. John's Catholic Church yesterday. The choir, under the direction of Col. M. Schlandecker, rendered Haydn's Third Mass. The solos were a "Veni Sancte Spiritus," baritone, from Weber, by Mr. Carl Levensen, and a very fine "O Salutaris Hostia," soprano, for the offertory, by Mrs. Dony. The Rev. C. P. Foster was the celebrant of the high mass, and the Rev. John Waldron Sr. preached the sermon, which was upon the subject of special devotions to the Blessed Virgin, as the Mother of God.

Special daily services will be held in all the Catholic Churches of the city during the month of May, beginning tomorrow morning. The hours for their services will be announced tomorrow.

GATH ON THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

If we look further at the Catholic Irish population of America, we shall find that, while it is well distributed in the towns, it is very strong in the large cities. In the present Irish disturbances, for instance, Chicago is said to be more aggressive than New York in favor of the dynamite war. New York City contains in round numbers 200,000 native Irish; but these are not all the Irish in New York. Lynch, for instance, who went out to England with the Gallaghers and turned informer, was a native of the United States, the son of an Irish Catholic; but he had been in the habit of consorting with only Irish, and of reading the incendiary Irish press until he was, if possible, more Irish than the Papal Irish. There are in Philadelphia as many as 100,000 Irish; but more than one-third are Protestants and Republicans. In Brooklyn there are 80,000 Irish by birth; in Boston, 65,000; in Chicago, 75,000; in San Francisco, 31,000; in St. Louis, 29,000; in Cincinnati, only 16,000; in Cleveland, 12,000; in Pittsburg, 17,000, largely Protestant; in Jersey City, 21,000; in Albany, 13,000; in Troy, 11,000; in Lowell, Mass., 11,000; in Providence, R. I., 17,000; in Newark, N. J., nearly 14,000; in Buffalo, 10,000; and in New Orleans 12,000. They are not numerous in our Southern States. Baltimore has about 14,000, Washington about 7,000, Louisville about 7,000, Richmond only 1,000, Charleston, 1,600, and in Atlanta only 500. Such is the status of the Irish race in this country.

The Catholic Irish, owing to their conversance with the English language, make Democratic politicians in this country almost as soon as they arrive. A good deal of their reading in Ireland is from newspapers bearing reference to our politics; and, being a prompt, egotistical race, hardly behind the English for obstinacy and self-assertion, they claim all the offices that they can get under the law as soon as they arrive or are naturalized. The English emigrant to America is frequently distinguished for adhering to his subjectship to Britain. The Irishman no sooner lands than he embraces citizenship. He does not appear to understand, however, that in becoming an American citizen he has no more to do with the Old World. On the contrary, he transfers the quarrels of Ireland to the streets of New York; and it became necessary a few years ago to prohibit the ordinary freedom of processions, because the Irish Catholics were resolved that the Irish Orangemen should not parade. The militia fired a few volleys at Patrick, however, and he was engaged for a week thereafter attending the wakes and funerals of his kinsmen, and we have not had a riot since that time in New York.

THE WARD BOYS.

A Letter of Sympathy to the Father of the Murdered Youths from a Congregational Missionary.

The following letter of sympathy, received by Mr. E. P. Ward, father of the two young men killed in Dakota Territory, throws some further light upon one of the darkest of border tragedies:

GRAND FORKS, D. T., April 25, 1883.—*Dr. E. P. Ward*—MY DEAR SIR: Receiving at Bartlett late on Monday afternoon the painful tidings of the death of your dear boys, I immediately procured a team, with spring wagon, and went out to Devil's Lake City to secure the bodies, believing it would be a great satisfaction to their families to have them looked after at once. The Coroner delivered them to me yesterday at 4 p. m., when they were brought carefully to Bartlett, first having been placed in boxes with suitable protection by friends in Devil's Lake City. Finding on my arrival in Bartlett that Mr. L. P. Goodhue was prepared, with the Grand Forks undertaker, to take charge of the bodies, I resigned them to his care.

Not being able, therefore, in person to express to you and your afflicted household or to that of Mrs. Fred Ward the very tender sense of sympathy which I feel in view of this terrible calamity, permit me to send a line by the hand of my friend, Mr. Goodhue.

While I did not have the pleasure of any extended acquaintance with your sons, I had come to entertain for them, from statements of others, a kindly appreciation of their personal worth. The general sentiment of those who have spoken to me of them is, "They were good boys; everybody liked them." This unanimity in regard to their standing in the community has afforded me no little satisfaction in view of the inexpressibly sad circumstances of their death. The impression they made upon those intimately acquainted with them is one which one might naturally expect from men of such genial, generous natures. Not a few have mentioned to me the musical culture of Charley, who among the best people of Bartlett, especially in this particular, was a general favorit. As young men of fine business ability, of intelligent acquaintance with men and books, of generous impulses, and of hearty, even affectionate, regard for their friends, their worth meets a cheerful recognition. They have fallen unquestionably in defense of their rights at the hands of a murderous clan under the domination of unscrupulous men. A more heartrending sight than that which met us as we found them it would be hard to describe. I will not lacerate your hearts afresh by the recital. Be assured that the deed which blotted out the earthly life of your dear boys has the execration of every one, both in Bartlett and in Devil's Lake City. No one as far as I know, except those who instigated or who perpetrated the crime, offer any justification of the terrible affair. My heart goes out to you all in this hour of unutterable anguish. As the father of two noble sons so brutally murdered your grief is beyond the power of human words to assuage. May I not, my dear friends, commend to you, to the heartbroken mother, and to the young wife, the words of Him who, standing at the shadowed portals of the better life beyond, said to another stricken household: "I am the Resurrection and the Life: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

I cannot add any word to His. Please accept from me, though a stranger to you, the most sincere expression of Christian sympathy for your entire household. May the All-Father assuage your grief and bring you all to a happy reunion where the shadows fall away and where God shall wipe the tears from all faces. Sincerely yours,

E. P. CRANE,
Congregational Missionary.

Nobody should neglect a cough. Take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Department of Public Works.

CITY OF CHICAGO WATER SUPPLY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Water takers are hereby notified that by an ordinance of the City Council passed January 22d, 1883, regulating the payment of the semi-annual water rates, it is provided that there shall be four Districts, as follows:

First District—Embracing the South Division, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards. The water rates assessed in this District for the six months commencing May 1st proximo are due and payable between the 1st and 15th days of said month of May.

Second District—Embracing the North Division, comprising the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards. The water rates assessed in this District for the six months above noted are due and payable between the 15th and 31st of May proximo.

Third District—Embracing all that portion of the West Division comprising the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards. The water rates assessed in this district for the six months commencing May 1st are due and payable between the 1st and 15th days of June next ensuing.

Fourth District—Embracing all that portion of the West Division comprising the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The water rates assessed in this District for the six months are due and payable between the 15th and 30th days of said month of June.

All water rates are due and payable at the office of the Department of Public Works, City Hall, corner of Adams and La Salle-sts.

On all water rates paid at any time within the period prescribed for the above-named Districts shall be allowed a rebate of 12½ per cent on the whole amount assessed for the current six months.

Persons desiring to pay water rates assessed in any of the aforesaid Districts prior to the time respectively prescribed can do so and thereby secure the rebate named; but no rebate will be allowed on any water rates not paid within the times prescribed, and all water rates not paid within two months from and after the same are due the use of water shall be stopped until full payment thereof and cost of shutting off and turning on the water be made.

The time for the payment of the second semi-annual rates will be as follows:
First District, from the 1st to 15th of November.
Second District, from the 15th to 30th of November.
Third District, from the 1st to 15th of December.
Fourth District, from the 15th to 31st of December.
Subject to the same rules and regulations as above prescribed.

For the convenience of citizens the office for the collection of water rates has been so arranged that the exact place for obtaining bills may be determined by a sign designating the respective wards.

Rates for water meter measurement are due and payable monthly as heretofore.

DE WITT C. CREGIER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE BEST HOMES
For 10 Million People are in
MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON,
Along the Line of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Which traverses the Great Wheat-raising Belt of America.
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40 MILLION Acres of the best agricultural, mineral, forest and grazing lands now open for settlement.
20 Million acres of railroad land for sale at $2.60 to $4.00 per acre, on five years' time if desired.
20 Million acres of Government lands open to settlers FREE.
For maps and pamphlets address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Com'r N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Treasury Department.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, February 27th, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Continental Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Continental National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1883.
JNO. J. KNOX.
Comptroller of the Currency.
[No. 2894.]

WOODSHOLL, MASS.
TO LET, for the summer, a very fine house, built within a few years for the present owner, in the very best manner. Has all modern appointments, and is completely furnished. The estate has about 50 acres of woodland, pasture, and garden, is directly on the water, and commands superb views of the ocean, vineyards, Sound, and Buzzard's Bay, affording a fine sight of the large amount of shipping constantly passing through the Sound. Stable, boating, and bathing privileges unsurpassed. Apply to
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Are warranted to effect a rapid cure in the most severe cases of private diseases. They do not fatigue the stomach as all other Capsules with liquid Copaiba do, and will be found a safe and effective remedy.
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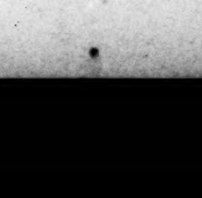
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Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

"PUT ME SQUARE ON MY FEET."
Twelve months ago I was persuaded to try S. S. S. for Malarial Rheumatism, which had crippled me so that I was unable to attend to business. Less than twelve bottles have put me square on my feet; have steadily improved; haven't felt better in ten years.
Hot Springs, Jan. 1, 1883. C. R. GUINN.

HAD SCROFULA FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.
I have suffered from Scrofula about 17 years, the disease being mostly confined to my legs and ankles. My shin bones were covered with LARGE ULCERS AND ONE MASS OF ROTTEN FLESH, AND THE ODOR ALMOST UNBEARABLE. All remedies and treatments which I tried failed to do me any good. At last I began taking S. S. S., continuing for about four months, and I AM CERTAINLY WELL. I took S. S. S. under the supervision of a physician of twenty-six years' active practice. Previous to taking S. S. S. I at times could scarcely walk. Now I CAN WALK ALL DAY, AND I HAVE TO THANK S. S. S., AND IT ONLY, FOR MY CURE.
THOS. McFARLAND, Atlanta, Ga.

WRITE FOR THE LITTLE BOOK, FREE.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

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'Tis Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion:
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

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LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
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What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject.
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THE DOSE IS SMALL. THE ACTION IS PROMPT. THE TASTE IS DELICIOUS. LADIES AND CHILDREN LIKE IT.
One trial proves its extraordinary curative value.
TRY A 25 CENT BOX.
Sold by all Druggists.

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300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. The Acme Opera Company in "Iolanthe."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Janauschek in "Zillah."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Esmeralda."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. The Standard Opera Co. in "Heart and Hand."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Katie Howard in "The Waifs of New York."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
158 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1883.

SLIGHTLY warmer and fair weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region today.

A RELIGIOUS riot at Port Said, Egypt, in which Greek Christians and Arab followers of the Prophet were the contending parties, caused the loss of several lives and the wounding of many of the combatants.

A DUBLIN telegram states that a request, supported by affidavits, will be made by the British Government for the extradition of about a dozen persons—names not given—who have sought refuge in the United States, and who are charged with complicity in the dynamite conspiracies.

OF the Chicago delegates to the Philadelphia Convention the only one who has yet returned to this city is Congressman-elect John F. Finerty. That gentleman, in conversation with a reporter yesterday, exclained at some length his position with regard to the convention and the Irish movement generally, and repudiated entirely the inference drawn by certain Eastern papers that he had cast a firebrand of discord into the gathering. Mr. Finerty is not entirely satisfied with the platform as adopted, but expresses himself as willing to surrender his personal preferences for the sake of harmonious action in the interest of his unfortunate fellow-countrymen.

ELSEWHERE in this morning's issue will be found a synopsis of the United States laws relating to the landing in this country of alien paupers and criminals. The information is of special value at this time, when Great Britain has deliberately adopted a system of deporting to the United States shiploads of helpless and starving creatures whom it will not allow to get a living in Ireland. The hospitality of the great Western continent is broad enough to cover all nations, and the United States offers to the poor and oppressed victims of false social and political systems an asylum and an opportunity. At the same time this country has a right to demand, and does demand, that no European Government shall make the United States the dumping-ground for its officially-extradited paupers. America has homes for tens of thousands of honest workingmen who come here to better their social condition, and welcomes all such with open arms, but this does not carry with it a permission to any European Government to flood our seaboard cities with decrepit men, helpless women, and starving children.

WHILE it is hardly probable that any international complication will arise out of the fact, yet the notification to our Government by the Mexican Minister that Gen. Crook cannot pursue the hostile Apachés into Mexico without the consent of the Mexican Senate opens the door for possible differences between the two nations. It had been supposed that the arrangement made by Gen. Crook with the Mexican commanders in the field, by virtue of which the troops of either country might cross the border in pursuit of hostile Indians, needed no confirmation from higher authority. It was with this understanding that the American soldier started on his present campaign, the success of which hinges entirely on the coöperation of the forces of both nations against the common enemy. Now that the arrangement is declared null and void a courier has been dispatched in hot haste to notify Gen. Crook not to cross the Mexican border under any circumstances. The result will, doubtless, be the escape of the hostile Apachés from well-merited punishment, for they are not hampered by diplomatic considerations, and have a hearty contempt for artificial boundaries.

ELGIN, Ill., a few years ago had a population of 6,000 and thirty-two saloons, each of which paid a license-fee of $100. Now, with more than double that number of inhabitants, it has twenty liquor-shops, each paying $500 into the City Treasury. Under the high-license system recently adopted not only is ample provision made for an efficient police force, but a clear balance of $6,000 per annum is turned in to the Treasury for the improvement and cleaning of streets, the construction of necessary public improvements, or other municipal purposes. Under the old low-license plan it cost more for police to arrest drunkards than the saloons paid as taxes, and Elgin had thirty-two dramshops, which were run in a free and easy style. Now it has but twenty, and as each one pays $500 per annum for the privilege of selling liquor every proprietor has a direct interest in maintaining order, and will neither sell liquor to drunkards or minors nor allow any other act which might imperil a franchise of so costly a character. If Elgin can obtain $10,000 a year from twenty saloons instead of $8,200 from thirty-two saloons, why should not Chicago apply the same principle and attain similar results on a grander scale?

AMONG the sermons preached in Chicago yesterday the most notable were those of the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., on "Average Goodness"; the Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., on "Church Finances"; the Rev. H. F. Fisk on "The Manner of Life"; the Rev. Arthur Ritchie on "Observation of Rogation Days"; Bishop Samuel Fallows on "The Happiness of Those Who Follow Christ"; the Rev. Dr. Lorimer on "The Christian in Business"; the Rev. S. J. McPherson on "The Nature and Influence of Tradition"; the Rev. R. M. Collison on "Direct Answer to Prayer"; the Rev. Lewis Curts on "Christ and the Law"; and the Rev. W. J. Erdman on "The Old and New Testaments."

A BILL passed the State Senate on Friday last amending the existing law governing the condemnation of private property for the opening of streets and alleys in cities and villages. The amendment provides that where the authorities of a city or village have taken proceedings for opening a street and have had the assessments and findings of benefits and damages, and thereafter for any cause may deem it proper to abandon further proceedings in relation to any part of the contemplated work, they shall have power to do so, and thereby save the cost, legal and otherwise, of prosecuting further so much of the condemnation proceedings as may be deemed unnecessary. It is stipulated, however, that the work not discontinued shall be continuous and in all cases shall extend at least to the intersection of streets, and in no case stop within the limits of a block. The bill especially provides that where, after having been begun, the assessments and damages prove to be too great, or greater than was anticipated, the authorities may arrest the condemnation at such point short of the original design as may be found advisable, and not be compelled to carry out the whole original work as proposed.

We understand this amendment has been found advisable by the legal officers of the city, and evidently seems to be needed to supply a power in the City Government which ought to have always existed.

A STRIKE IS WAR AND WAR COSTS.

The Chicago bricklayers' strike has now lasted a month. At least 2,500 able-bodied men, mostly foreigners, have lost not less than $3.50 each a day, or an aggregate of nearly $10,000 a day, and perhaps more, for twenty-four working days. This is over $240,000, or almost a quarter of a million of wages. Considerable losses, altho less, have been inflicted upon the contractors and the building public generally. Take it all in all, losses of labor, interest, damages, rents, will foot up a total of $400,000 to this community as the cost of the bricklayers' foolish strike for higher wages than the state of the market affords. If the demand for bricklayers in Chicago exceeded the supply the rate of wages would advance without resort to a strike. If the supply of bricklayers exceed the demand for their labor, no strike can advance their wages. The very fact that the employing builders stubbornly refuse to pay higher wages is proof that the supply of bricklayers is ample to the season's needs for such labor.

That their action would cause themselves and the public any such loss was, perhaps, not dreamed of by the bricklayers. They wanted more wages than the good pay they had been receiving. When their unreasonable demand was refused, following bad precedents they declared war. A "strike" is industrial war in its truest sense. Blood is not always shed, but passions are aroused and labor is lost and property is destroyed, and it cannot but be that the deprivations which this great loss will bring to many a workingman's home will go close to the abbreviation of more than one human life.

No one could be found among the strikers or the employers who would not admit that it would have been a good thing if some cheaper way of deciding the issue between them could have been found. It has degenerated into a contest of endurance, temper, and stubbornness, with irretrievable losses to the combatants on both sides. It must finally be settled in some way. Why would it not have been more manly, more reasonable, and a good deal cheaper to have settled it at the start by conciliation, to have resorted to arbitration instead of war?

THE TRIBUNE alluded the other day to Senator William A. Wallace's bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature for settling by voluntary tribunals disputes between employers and employed. That bill has now passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 160 to 2, and, having passed the Senate previously by a unanimous vote, it will unquestionably become a law. Its provisions will be especially interesting to our readers as offering a ready and honorable and economical escape from such wasteful strikes as the one now in progress here in the building trade.

The operation of the law is confined to the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics, and coal trades, although the principle of action might well be made general. No question at issue between employers and employed is to be submitted except by the consent of both parties. The voluntary tribunals created are a part of the court machinery of the county. The regular County Judges, to whom the application for the establishment of one of these tribunals must be made, are directed by the law not to grant the application till after they have satisfied themselves that the petitioners represent on each side a majority of the disputants, or at least one-half of them. The court does not appoint the members of the voluntary tribunal. They are chosen on each side by those whom they represent, and in their turn elect the umpire.

When a majority of the employers and of the employed involved in a dispute have made their formal petition in writing that certain persons chosen in equal numbers from each side, with an umpire selected by them, shall be constituted a tribunal to decide the point of difference, nothing remains to set the machinery of arbitration in order but the issue of a license by the Judge. The tribunal is then ready to sit in a room provided by the county, is empowered to administer oaths, summon witnesses, and preserve order. The umpire is to act only after the tribunal has failed to agree after three meetings, and is to act thus only on such matters as are voluntarily submitted to him in writing by the unanimous vote of all the representatives of both parties of the tribunal.

It will be seen that these provisions protect the rights of both parties in the fullest manner. Neither side is carried a step farther than it means to go. One important exception to the rule that the decision of the umpire is final shows how carefully the bill has been framed to prevent the least suspicion that it was designed in any way to abridge the rights of labor. It is stipulated that upon questions affecting the price of labor the decision of the umpire "shall in no case be binding upon either employers or workmen, save as they may acquiesce or agree therein after such award."

This law does not put an end to the conflict of interests between employer and employed. But it makes it possible to settle their dispute, and by better means than war. Its procedure holds the same relation to the strike that the courts of law hold to the ancient practice of individual combat. We have not in Illinois so good a law for the conciliation of trade disputes. If our Legislature showed any ability to do anything there might be some hope it would add Senator Wallace's excellent measure to our statute-books. Meanwhile our law of arbitration is broad enough to allow the bricklayers and master masons to arbitrate, and they will do so at once if they have any regard to their own interests and public opinion.

CENTRAL PACIFIC DISCRIMINATION.

The testimony now being taken before the Railroad Commissioners of California puts the Central Pacific magnates in an awkward position. These men have always asserted that they practiced no discriminations in their charges. Leland Standford said in his remarkable letters of two years ago to the New York Chamber of Commerce that his road never discriminated in any way. His associate in the management, Mr. Charles Crocker, has lately repeated the denial. But the evidence of the officers of the road puts it beyond controversy that the charges are true and the denials were false.

The attorney of the road admitted to the Railway Commissioners that the road made specific coal rates to machinists—"only to those who ship by the all-rail route." He added that all the merchants did business with the railroad on those terms except one. This one was Mr. Harrison, on whose complaints the commission was sitting. Interpreted, this statement of the attorney means simply that the Central Pacific has forbidden the merchants of San Francisco to use the water-route, and that its tactics to crush out water competition have been crowned with an almost complete success. Efforts of the same kind are continually being made by the trunk lines for the destruction of the competition of the lakes, and had they not been foiled by the exposure by the newspapers of their plans they would have succeeded in entirely closing the Erie Canal.

Against a fair and square competition between the railroads and the water-routes there is nothing to be urged. But when a common carrier like the Central Pacific refuses to do business for a merchant unless he will agree not to ship by the competing water-routes, it is guilty of a violation of its chartered duties and a defiance of the requirements of public policy that justify the severest criticism and the most heroic measures of reform. All there is to be said about such a dictatorship is simply that the community in putting an end to it may righteously go to whatever lengths the resistance of the road makes it necessary to go. It is intolerable that a corporation which obtains all of its powers from the public should use that power to shut the public out of one of its chief avenues of communication, and thus to build up a monopoly out of the very privilege which it was supposed would make monopoly impossible.

What crowns the policy of the Central Pacific management with the very flower of outrage is, that while thus forbidding the merchants of San Francisco to use the free ocean, and compelling them to pay rail rates between New York and San Francisco, the railroad avails itself of the superior cheapness of water transportation. They pretend to ship from New York to San Francisco by the all-rail route, and give bills of lading on that basis. But instead of sending the goods over the Central Pacific they are diverted to the Southern Pacific, and instead of going from New York or to New York, as the case may be, by rail, they are shipped over the steamers running between New York and New Orleans, which were till recently owned by Mr. Huntington, and have lately been bought by the Central Pacific. Goods shipped from San Francisco to Chicago, and directed by the shipper to be sent by the Central Pacific, are shipped around by the way of New Orleans over the Southern Pacific, and thence sent up to Chicago. Consignments from San Francisco to New York, billed by the San Francisco shipper with the understanding that they are to go by the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and so to New York, are in the same way diverted over the Southern Pacific Road to New Orleans, and sent thence by water. The corporation will not allow its California subjects to use water, but will have recourse to water routes, when it has agreed to ship by rail exclusively. It binds all the merchants of San Francisco by ironclad contract not to use the sea, and then ships their consignments by sea after having agreed to send them by the all-rail route. These tactics reveal a callousness to the personal promptings of good faith and to public indignation at the discovery of bad faith that are simply amazing. The question is irresistibly forced upon us all, What obligation, public or private, do these men respect? If they defy the law, where is to be found the power that can control them?

LAND INVESTMENTS.

The first symptom of the revival that followed the panic of 1873 was the flow of foreign and American capital into the stocks and bonds of our railroad corporations. The men and the money that deal in this form of property are the most mobile elements of our modern business world. It is in the stock exchanges invariably that we can first see the premonitions of approaching prosperity or disaster. But it is evident from a variety of signs that the great stock recovery which has been the feature of the financial situation since 1878 is now about accomplished. The unwarranted depression into which corporate securities all over the world were forced has now been fully rectified, and, indeed, it has been necessary to correct the exaggerated values to which a good many worthless "securities" were carried along with the rise of the valid ones.

The special sign of the times at present is the new attention which is being given to land as an investment. While Henry George is trying to prove that land ought to be confiscated by the public and is proving his own incapacity as an agitator by talking that kind of Communism to the people of this country who are preëminently land-owners, his audience are scattering to look for attractive bargains in this forbidden form of property.

Capital is accumulating all the while, and must find investments. It is estimated that the surplus savings of the United States and Great Britain are not less than $1,000,000,000 each a year. American railroad enterprises which have absorbed an enormous proportion of this in the last four years are no longer looked upon as so desirable by the American and British investor. This because they have advanced so high that the chance of profit is pretty well gone and the rate of interest yielded by the current dividends will not pay the market rate of interest on the heavy purchase price, and also because the manipulations of the stock market and the abuses of trust within the management of the corporations have disturbed the sense of security which is the sine qua non of a good investment.

Just as the great movement of capital into our railroad stocks began with the immigration of foreign capital into them, the rising of the land market is evidenced by the same movement into it of money from abroad. Our New York dispatches of yesterday gave a most interesting account of the mission of two wealthy Englishmen who are now in this country on their way to the West to make large purchases of land for English syndicates. Nothing else is talked of on the London Stock Exchange, says one of them, Mr. Hampden Whalley, than the purchase of American lands, and already twenty "ranch" companies have been formed. According to his statement the amount of money represented by these companies alone is not less than $100,000,000, and they contain such men of the world as the Baring Bros., Labouchère, and Sir Thomas Brassey. Land transactions involving millions of dollars are reported in almost every issue of the press. One day it is the sale of the Texas Pan-Handle by a Chicago syndicate, and the next it is the sale of some great ranch in Montana or New Mexico to an English or Scotch company.

It does not involve much prophetic risk to predict that we are on the eve in this country of the greatest activity in land investments that has ever been seen. The prices of the farm lands of the Upper Mississippi Valley are very low when compared with the price of inferior lands elsewhere. In the sandy regions of the South, as in Georgia, land that has to be heavily manured every year to make it bear is valued at $25 an acre. If it is worth that, good Iowa land, which needs but little fertilization, and which produces two or three times as much cash stuff to the acre, is worth at least $100 an acre. It is but a question of time when the black soil of this State and the country west and northwest of us, with its railroads, and schools, and markets, will command the highest prices of any farming land in the Union. It is largely a question of capital. That is now but sparsely distributed through the West, but it is being imported and is growing fast. When Illinois and Iowa are as old as Georgia their land values will be many times greater.

There is one special reason why American farms are likely to be regarded by the moneyed men of Europe and this country as an especially inviting investment. Never in 300 years, lately said the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, have the working people been as restless as now. Prof. Winchell, in the last number of the *North American Review*, predicts that this country will sooner than it thinks be embroiled in a Communistic outbreak. Land is the one kind of property that is sure to survive any Socialistic disorder whatever in America. It is the property which is certain to be distributed in England or Germany if the forces of discontent ever break the leash. Land there is a monopoly. Here it is the railroad stocks, the corporate control of our highways, that is the monopoly. It is against the corporations that any such insurrectionary fury as Prof. Winchell predicts would burst. We by no means agree with him in his predictions. We believe this country can reform, and its people need not revolt. But the expression of such an opinion is a fact, and the apprehensions that one hears in all circles are facts that cannot fail to have their influence upon the investments of capital, which is a very hare for timidity. American landed property will outride the wildest excesses or fears of excess, for it is guarded by a solid phalanx of 25,000,000 of land-owning population.

We are importing great embarrassments with this importation of foreign money for the purchase of land. These rich Englishmen intend to transplant their tenant-farming system to this country. It is here that we shall experience one of the worst effects of the wicked alienation of vast tracts of public lands to land-grant railroads that had forfeited their rights. These grants will to a large extent be sold en bloc to foreign syndicates, which will transfer to them in indigestible masses colonies of foreigners who, living as they will apart, will assimilate very slowly with the people of the country and will domesticate here grave social abuses. If the forfeitable grants had been forfeited they would have reverted to the people for settlement in small farms, and could not have been sold, as one land-grant corporation is now doing, in single pieces of millions of acres, to foreign combinations who propose by their help to reintroduce into America the extinct villainage of Europe.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa having decided the prohibition amendment unconstitutional, the cities and towns of that State are moving to adopt high license and see how that will work. One of the first to adopt high license, after the amendment to the Constitution was thrown out, is Des Moines, the State Capital, the largest city in the State, containing not far from 32,000 people. There are now about 150 doggeries in the place where liquor is sold. Last Friday the Council passed an ordinance fixing the tax on the sale of liquor at $1,000 a year, payable in the sum of $250 at the beginning of each quarter. It is believed that the new license tax will reduce the number of saloons to forty or fifty and improve their character in proportion to the number of rumholes that are frozen out. The bibulous classes will still get all the liquor that is good for them without any trouble, while the public revenues as well as public morals will be greatly improved. The Des Moines *Register* says that the saloons which will probably have to go out of the business of making drunk come all kick and swear:

But only words of commendation were heard among our business men and reputable citizens. "It's the only decent act the Council has done in Des Moines for five years," said one. "They'll all squirm in the beginning, but soon come to grade," said another.

The talk of resorting to "club" rooms is very bosby, and evidently emanates from those who have not read the ordinance and do not know what they are talking about.

The police will have a busy time of it serving notices. Five days' notice being required, the license will take effect next Wednesday, May 2, when the saloons must put up or shut up.

The opinion was that it would yield Des Moines a revenue annually of $40,000 or $50,000.

The action of all the Aldermen contributing to this result is to be heartily commended. It has proved them to be faithful to the city and its interests, and also mindful of the interests of society. It is something that Ald. Christy, Holmes, and Garver have steadily worked for. The course and courage of Ald. Robertson and Hyland are greatly to be commended, and they will have the thanks of the best people of the city therefor.

ONE branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has already passed a bill granting farmers a bounty of $1 per ton on such sugar-beets, sorghum, or sugar-cane as they may deliver to mills, presumably to be made into sugar. The bill has some defects of construction that may kill it, but it is interesting as showing the willingness of the State to endourage desirable "infant industries" at its own expense, instead of imposing part of the cost on portions of the country that are not at all interested or benefited by the specially protected industries. There is nothing illogical about State bounties to farmers, especially in a country that gives an indirect but very large bounty to manufactures in the shape of a double price on consumers for their goods.

A BOSTON physician has discovered a process by which newly distilled spirits can be made chemically pure in a few days, the product being even better than spirits of the best quality which have been "aged" by storing them for many years in wooden casks. The liquor is washed with air. Two thousand gallons are poured into an air-tight copper tank, in which there is a coil of pipes. The air is be used is first heated and purified by the Tyndall process, and is then forced into the tank through small holes in the pipes at the bottom of the coil. The inventor tries to get the greatest possible amount of air in contact with every drop of the liquor in the shortest possible time. It is said that by this process all the poisonous fetners and other deleterious substances are removed more effectually than they can be by "aging" in the ordinary way, and that raw liquor, just distilled, can be thoroughly purified in a short time. The proof is fully preserved by the use of a series of condensing and test tanks. The process has been used for nearly a year, and the inventor intends to supply to druggists, physicians, and families pure and palatable spirits at a low price. This he can afford to do, because he avoids the loss caused by evaporation and the long investment of capital in the ordinary process of "aging" by storage. The best Kentucky whisky is worth much less than the tax upon it just after it has been distilled. It becomes valuable only by age. It appears that by this new process it is made valuable at once.

MR. RUFUS HATCH, who has just returned to New York from England, was interviewed as to our relations with that country—a subject to which it appears he has given much more attention than was generally suspected. His report is in the main satisfactory. He found all classes well disposed toward us, and personally he was treated "very nicely." The only cloud on the horizon that he could see was caused by dynamite, but this he thinks need not cause any permanent international trouble, for the British are beginning to discover that it is "not Americans," but "imported refugees and malcontents," who are at the bottom of the trouble. As to the question, What is to be done about dynamite? he makes two important suggestions. The first is a strictly legal remedy: that he be made "Judge, jury, and Sheriff for these fellows for just about twenty-four hours"—at the end of which time he promises that there shall not be a dynamitist unhung in the country. The second is, that he should have the editing "for just twenty-four hours of every newspaper in the land"—at the end of which time he promises to "make a public sentiment that would be entirely too warm for these ruffians." This ought to dispel all doubts of the position of Mr. Hatch on the subject of dynamite conspiracies. A more frank, outspoken treatment of the subject has not appeared.

THERE never was such a position as that of the Czar of Russia. Europe and Asia are being ransacked to inprease the splendor of his coronation, the church where the ceremonial is performed will be enti ely filled with Princes, Grand Dukes, Embassadors, and Bishops, and the crowds of grandees swarming up from the whole world are raising rents in Moscow till, on the days of festivity, they will exceed the normal standard by 2,000 per cent. All Europe is interested and all Russia excited, and the centre of the whole scene, the all-powerful Czar, is to utter the city by a circuitous railway route, which will be strictly concealed. He may come in from east or west, for if he comes by the direct road he will be blown up. The precaution is an extreme one, but many signs indicate that the danger is real. The Revolutionists, in Russia as well as abroad, have formally warned the Czar that he shall not be crowned; one mine has already been discovered, and in every Continental Capital there is a murmur among the zealots as of expectation. It is simply impossible to recede, but there will not be a moment of the ceremony during which its hero will not believe that he is being "covered" by an assasin. It is a strange passage, however it may end, in the history of despotism. The Cæsar rarely died in his bed, but at least he was safe while his Lictors were round him.—*London Spectator.*

[NEW YORK *Post.*]—The puzzle to which we have more than once referred, presented by the attitude of the Irish Catholic conscience towards murder and murders, was increased considerably yesterday, by the statement of Father Walsh, a priest, who has acted as Treasurer of the Land League in this country. He reported that he had transmitted $376 to the Widow Walsh, one of whose sons was hanged and the other sentenced to penal servitude for life for murder. Father Walsh then added that Mrs. Walsh knew her boys to be innocent, but knew who committed the murder for which they suffered, but would not tell, preferring to let her children be hanged to turning informer, as "some ignoble villians" were now doing. What we should like to know is, whether a Catholic clergyman can really approve of a mother's allowing her son to go to the gallows for a crime he did not commit sooner than point out the real perpetrator to the officers of the law—no matter whose law—and whether he thinks no bloodguiltiness rests on that mother's head. If this woman is a good Catholic, and her conduct in this matter be in accordance with what Irish Catholics consider the duties of good citizenship, we imagine there are very few persons outside the Land League who would care to live in a State in which Mrs. Walsh's style of patriotism was at all common.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 27th inst. says: Mrs. Betty Mason, through her counsel, today filed an answer to the chancery suit brought against her by Jonathan G. Bigelow for fees amounting to $3,500 for legal services to her husband, Serrt. John A. Mason. She admits that Bigelow appeared as her husband's counsel, but asserts that he did so voluntarily, and for his "sole benefit and glorification." The following was also filed with her answer:

LOCUST GROVE, Orange Co., Va., Sept 16, 1882.—Received of Betty E. Mason the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) to meet the expenses incident to the prosecuting petition in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York for habeas corpus to release her husband, John A. Mason, from the Albany Penitentiary; and I promise and agree to return all money that I have received from Mrs. Mason, being in all $370, in case I fail to restore her husband to liberty. J. G. BIGELOW.

Mrs. Mason states that the amount subscribed for her by the public was $7,400, and that Bigelow was in no way instrumental in obtaining subscriptions.

ALEXANDER DEL MAR, in an interesting and elaborate history of the dollar, sums up as follows:

July 6, 1785, the Spanish dollar was adopted by the Continental Congress as its integer of moneys and accounts. At this date the law of Spain required that the coin should contain 374½ grains of silver: but, in point of fact, the actual weights of the newest and best dollars circulating in America, as ascertained after numerous experiments by Jefferson in 1786 and Hamilton in 1790, was 371¼ grains. Accordingly, when in 1791 Hamilton communicated his report to the Government of the United States on the subject of a mint and coinage, he recommended it to coin dollars containing exactly the same weight of fine silver as the Spanish dollars then in circulation, and in which the debts of the Republic had been contracted. This was accordingly done, and from that day (1792) to the present the quantity of silver in the dollar of the United States has never been changed. It has always been, and is still, exactly 371¼ grains troy; and the *thing* dollar is therefore precisely the same today as it was at the date of the establishment of our Government.

CHAIRMAN FORAN, of the Philadelphia Convention, insists that Delegate Mooney spoke "the exact and precise truth" when he said that the signers of the Declaration of Independence were "our forefathers," for no less than ten of those men were Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. It speaks well for the discernment and taste of Irishmen that they, whether born here or not, like to claim descent from the ten very fine old fellows mentioned: but if their line of reasoning is strictly followed what becomes of the rest of us? Of the forty or fifty signers who were not Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen all but two or three, who had some Scotch, Dutch, or Huguenot blood in their veins, were Englishmen or sons of Englishmen; hence all England can claim them as ancestors, and what patriotic and self-respecting Irishman wants to be mixed up with such a crowd?—*N. Y. Herald.*

NORTH CAROLINA may be an important factor in the next National contest; and the position she is likely to occupy becomes, therefore, a matter of interest. The result of the election last year showed that the Democracy was in a demoralized condition, and, had the opposition known its strength, it would have succeeded. As it was, the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor by less than 300 majority. The coalition between the Liberals and Republicans was then incomplete. This defect has been remedied, and the Democrats will meet next year a thoroughly organized and well-equipped opposition. The Baltimore *Sun's* correspondent in the State says that many of the younger Democrats are leaving the party and coming out openly in favor of the Republicans. Besides electing a Governor next year, the Legislature will be chosen which will elect Senator Vance's successor.

MORE than seven months intervene before the next Congress will meet, but a nervous fear is evident already among the Democrats as to the course things will take in the House. They know that next winter's work in Washington will have a potent influence upon the Presidential campaign of 1884, and they are naturally anxious that as few blunders as possible shall be committed. So the Democratic organs are firing off a quantity of advice at the members-elect, and begging them to leave their hobbies at home, and to suppress the cranks at the beginning. In short, they are urged not to make fools of themselves and ruin the party's supposed brilliant chances of carrying the country next year. This advice may have some effect upon the timid members, but Springer, Reagan, and others of that sort will shed it as easily as a duck's back sheds water.

[NEW YORK *Herald.*]—GOV. Cleveland has rightfully vetoed the bill to provide a pension, at the rate of $12 per month, to the New York survivors of the little Mexican war. He thinks the time has come to let *Justice to taxpayers* replace generosity to soldiers [who have already been paid three times as much as was promised to or expected by them]. Probably a large majority of the survivors of the Mexican war are in full agreement with the Governor on this subject, for most of them are taxpayers, and are fully able to take care of themselves. Pension bills are nearly always drafted for political purposes, and no demagog dares refuse to vote for them; no Governor or President dares veto them [Grant did] for fear of alienating the "soldier vote" from himself or his party. It is time for this costly nonsense to end. The survivors of the Mexican war are not paupers.

SINCE Edward Holman was sent to jail in St. Louis a few weeks ago his fellow-prisoners have admired his wife's constancy and devotion, and envied him the nap bananas which she brought him almost daily, to gratify, as she often explained, his extraordinary longing for that fruit. One day the jailer was moved to follow up what seemed an absurd suspicion, and opened one of the bananas which the wife had just brought. It contained a small file, and in the cells of several prisoners were found six saws and three files which the woman had ingeniously conveyed to her husband in the same manner. The discovery was made just in time to prevent a general jail-delivery.

SIX Algerian engineers who were consulted by M. de Lesseps on the North of Africa inland-sea scheme have reported that the cutting could be made within five years at a cost of $30,000,000; that an average width of about eighty feet would be sufficient, as the current would widen the canal; that navigation would be easy owing to the straightness of the canal; that a vast region lacking only moisture to become productive would be brought under cultivation; and that the revenues would certainly afford a liberal return on the capital invested.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* very brusquely gives expression to its opinion that the Democratic Congressional Committee outlived its usefulness more than twenty years ago, and says that its main duties are to spend money, to give away the secrets of the party, and to supply Republican clerks and bummers about Washington with light work and good pay during the campaigns. If the thing, it says, is not lopped off before 1884 it will defeat the Democratic nominee for President even without the aid of pretended friends and open foes.

LORD DUNRAVEN, in the course of a speech in the House of Lords, in which he strongly advocated Irish emigration, made use of arruments which in reality weakened his own position. Thus he quoted statistics disclosing the startling decline which has taken place in Ireland between 1871 and 1881. It appears from his figures that in that period 350,000 acres have gone out of tillage by eviction, cattle have fallen off by 72,000, and sheep by 190,000. The value of the herring-fishery has decreased from $260,000 in 1877 to $63,000 in 1881.

[NEW YORK *Tribune.*]—His friends have a good deal to say about Mr. Tilden's preferred claim. But seeing that, if the Democracy should go into bankruptcy today, its only assets would be a lot of broken platform promises, several wornout "convictions," and a job-lot of abandoned "principles," what is the use of having a preferred claim against it? Mr. Tilden would do well to place his preferred claim upon the five-cent counter.

In other words, the present Democratic party consists of a ravenous mouth to feed an insatiable belly with offices and partisan spoils.

THE Rev. George Thomas Dowling, of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, denies that he has accepted a call to Cincinnati, and says that, although there are many fine people in that city, he doesn't want to go there, for "soap is too dear and life is too short for a man to spend four hours a day in the bath-tub" washing off coal-smoke grime. He had better keep away from Chicago also, if he can't stand the soot from darkening clouds of bituminous coal smoke.

MR. PETER SHIMP, whose funeral took place yesterday, served four years in the Board of Aldermen of this city during the War. He was elected as a Democrat, but in 1864 there was a deadlock in the Board of Aldermen—half being Copperheads—which after a long delay was broken by Ald. Shimp's voting with the Republicans. He was bitterly denounced for this by the Cops, and thereafter he voted and acted with the Republican-Union party.

NINETEEN applications for divorce were granted by the Supreme Court at Springfield, Mass., Wednesday afternoon. This is expedition truly. It would not be easy to marry as many couples within that limited time. In a region where so few of the natives marry, and those that do marry have so few children, this is not an encouraging sign of future dominion of the Puritan element.

ACCORDING to Dr. E. L. Oswald, rat is the best lung food, and among all fat-containing substances fresh sweet cream is about the best, and salt pork the worst. Consumptives should avoid all scorbutic articles of diet, salt meats, pickles, indigestible made-dishes, rancid fat, pungent spices, cheese, and all kinds of intoxicating liquors.

TWENTY more divorces were granted by the Supreme Court at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, making thirty-nine in two days. Of them all, only one was contested, and that was a colored couple's, where the husband attempted to swear away the character of his wife.

THE Northern Pacific is making rapid progress. The Secretary of the Interior has just received application to examine fifty miles of road—twenty-five miles on each end. The road is expected to be opened clear through in July.

THE Stock Inspector in New South Wales is authority for the statement that the pest of rabbits has already cost the Colony of Victoria between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000, and that it is still spreading.

THE Boston John Sullivan requires four rounds in which to knock out a man; but the Chicago Alec Sullivan knocked out his man in one round—with a gun.

PERSONALS.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester entered the House of Peers the other evening, and after seating himself unfolded a newspaper and began to read it. An attendant immediately called his Lordship's attention to the breach of order, and the paper promptly disappeared into the offender's pocket.

English practical jokers are having lots of fun at the expense of Mr. Biggar, M. P. By every mail he receives a shoal of bogus offers to find homes for his children, prospectuses of foundling institutions, and solicitations to contribute toward the fund of "homes for unfortunates," etc.

Mrs. Clemmer describes W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, as "benignantly beautiful." He is slightly above average hight, of full port, but without corpulence. His features are regular, his gray hair ample and becomingly cut, and his mustache shows "the rare and elegant shape which younger men are wont to bestow upon this decoration."

Poor Jack Cole, who, it will be remembered, was an attaché of the Jeannette, is in a Washington hospital, a mental wreck. He imagines himself to be very wealthy, and only the other day he gave Lieut. Danenhower a check for $2,000,000, payable, as he said himself, on any bank in the country. He imagines he has an account in every bank.

Representative Holman, who has been in Congress from his Indiana district twenty years, is of Kentucky stock, his father, who studied law with Henry Clay, having been born in that State. The "Objector," as Mr. Holman is called, lives on the farm on which he was born. His house is a modest, unassuming one, but stands on a high bluff overhanging the Ohio River, where it commands a magnificent view of both shores for miles up and down stream, as well as a prospect over part of three States—Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

A curious story of the late Lord Derby has just come to light. When he was Prime Minister of England he offered the Lord High Commissionership to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to a certain Peer, who in reply wrote four long pages setting forth numerous reasons against his acceptance, but in the last two or three lines declaring his willingness to take the office. Now, as Prof. Goldwin Smith has said, Lord Derby was notoriously indolent. He only took the trouble to read the first two pages of the letter, and, concluding from them that its correspondent wished to decline the honor, at once offered the Commissionership to another man, who immediately accepted it. Of course the first candidate was furious, and also dreadfully bewildered, but both he and Lord Derby died without finding out how the mistake occurred.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Counterfeiters Arrested in Tipton County, Ind.—Big Gang of Horse-Thieves Broken Up—Romance in Iowa.

High License Gaining Ground in the Hawkeye State—Glanders at Pickneyville—Various Notes.

INDIANA.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 28.—[Special.]—Among the Tipton County counterfeiters arrested last October by Detective Rathbone, of the Secret Service, were Jacob Masters, Carissa A. Masters, and Alfred W. Smith. They were acquitted on a technicality in the United States Court at Indianapolis. The people of Tipton County were indignant at their arrest, believing them wrongfully accused.

water-works were sold today at public auction for $54,000, the buyer being Sanford B. Terry, purchasing agent for John Heller, of Philadelphia. The works were constructed in the spring of 1880 by a stock company, of which Mr. Heller was the leading spirit, and from the proceeds of the sale of $140,000 in bonds. About a year ago Mr. Paige was appointed Receiver for the company, and through today's sale Heller becomes sole proprietor.

INCORPORATED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The Secretary of State issued licenses of incorporation today to the following: The Bloomington Iron, Pile and Bridge Company, capital stock, $10,000, incorporators, C. D. Myers, J. F. Pancake, and Joseph Ator; the Coppersmiths' Union of Chicago, incorporators, Gustave Larson, Gustave A. Fehr, Gustave Fischer, Charles Rowe, and Louis Manz; the Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers of the City of Chicago, incorporators, H. C. Chumasero, Edmund Furthman, C. C. Pierce and others.

WISCONSIN.

FRAUDULENT PENSION AGENT.

MADISON, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—A man calling himself Bentley in this State, but known as Somers in Iowa, has been operating in Iowa County, with headquarters in Mineral Point. Bentley claimed to be a Special Pension-Examiner, and operated in small towns and rural communities. He went about with a blue coat and gilt buttons and an army revolver in his hip-pocket, and after hunting up pensioners and pension claimants would inform them, with an air of great secrecy, that he could either increase or grant pensions, and collected an advance fee from each victim of all the way from $2 to $15. The poor ignorant people relied upon his statements, and in their anxiety to hasten their claims for original pensions or extensions would fee the supposed agent as liberally as they could. Bentley worked a rich harvest until Examiner Wilson, of the Pension Bureau, came down on him yesterday and drove him out of the State.

KATE KANE'S CASE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—The hearing in the Kate Kane habeas corpus case took place in the Circuit Court today on behalf of Miss Kane. A remarkable array of legal talent appeared, including United States District-Attorney Hazelton, the venerable John J. Orten, and Col. George B. Goodwin. The hearing lasted till evening. Judge Hamilton took the case under advisement, and, it is understood, will give a written decision. From what could be gathered from the Judge's remarks and comments during the progress of the arguments it is believed that the decision will be averse to Miss Kane and that she will be remanded.

MURDER OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—The body of Jacob Zunsteg, an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home, was found this morning in the barn adjoining the "Fat Woman's" saloon on the Wauwatosa road. The pockets of the clothing were turned inside out and all valuables gone. Zunsteg went to the saloon with "Peg-Leg," also an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, and caroused with Mary Stevens, a disreputable character, said to be the tool of thieves who wait for soldiers when they get their pensions. The Stevens woman has been arrested and two men. Evidence of the murder having been committed by them is very strong. There are fingermarks on the throat and a gash over the eye. Zunsteg was 45 years old, unmarried, and a native of Switzerland.

KILLED IN A SALOON QUARREL.

John Bauer, cooper, was killed in a saloon quarrel this morning by Robert Koehler, also a cooper, 19 years old. The party had been on a carousal since Saturday evening, and at 11 o'clock this forenoon were still drinking in Schimmel's saloon, corner of North and Tenth streets, when a quarrel arose as to who should pay for the drinks, and Koehler brained Bauer with a chair. Bauer leaves a wife and nine children in poor circumstances. Koehler was arrested.

THE LOGGING OUTLOOK.

A Neillsville dispatch says: It is estimated that about 65,000,000 feet of logs have gone to the booms at Onalaska, but it is not certain that these figures are correct. On the east fork of Black River, where the winter's cut was estimated at 90,000,000 feet, there has been but 25,000,000 sent out. On Wedges Creek there was a cut of 35,000,000, but only 50 per cent has been sent out. Driving-master Bright says he never saw so many logs left on the shoals. Only one-fourth of the winter's cut has gone down, and yet the water is as low as during the summer months.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE.

A Sheboygan, Wis., dispatch says: William Goedeke has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for the murder of his brother Herman. The jury were out eleven hours. Before the trial of the murder case, William was examined and a trial had before a jury as to his sanity, which was proved. William shot his brother with a rifle after a quarrel over the use of a lamp at a study-table.

MICHIGAN.

STRANGE EXPERIENCE WITH MORMONS.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 28.—Alexander H. Hill has a strange experience to relate of his sojourn in the Mormon country. Some months ago he went to Utah and married a fair Gentile. Not long after she showed a disposition to affiliate with the Mormon Church, and a separation took place. Mr. Hill then turned over to his wife her property, which through judicious management had increased to about $25,000, and gathered together his own resources, amounting to $10,000, he came to Caro, Tuscola County, this State, his young son by a previous marriage accompanying him. Soon after this the wife in Salt Lake, who, according to Hill's statement, is actuated with a spirit of malice and a desire to make him trouble, wrote to the officers of the bank and others at Caro to the effect that Hill had run away from Salt Lake City taking with him about $10,000 of her money, which she alleged he had embezzled. Hill has been arrested, and will have a hearing May 1. T. E. Tarsney, of this city, his attorney, today saw the Governor, who says he will not issue extradition papers until it has been fully ascertained that Hill is a criminal and a fugitive from justice.

DROWNED.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—Annie Eckersons, a young Swede woman, while returning home from church at 9 o'clock tonight, fell in East Side Canal at Bridge street and was drowned. The canal where the accident occured was unprotected, and was dangerous. A man fell in last night, but was saved.

DAKOTA.

ALL FOR LOVE.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., April 28.—Harry Smith, of St. Johns, Vt., shot and instantly killed himself today. He came here to be married to a young lady from his former home, but she refused to fulfill her former promise. He then asked her to take a walk, and she did so. He then asked her if she still refused to marry him. She repeated her refusal, and he drew a revolver and blew his brains out.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Terrible Tragedy at Cambridge, O.—Notorious Thief Arrested—Criminal Notes.

NEW COMERSTOWN, O., April 29.—[Special.]—A terrible tragedy has just occurred at Cambridge, sixteen miles south of here, which resulted in the killing of J. R. McHenry, one of the prominent citizens of the town. McHenry, who is a watchmaker by trade, was in Ingham's billiard saloon while Junius Davis was playing a game of billiards with a friend. During the progress of the game McHenry advised Davis' opponent how to make a certain shot, whereupon Davis became highly enraged and viciously assaulted McHenry with the heavy billiard cue he held in his hand, and beat him over the head, crushing his skull in a terrible manner. McHenry seemed to make little resistance and was knocked to the floor unconscious, in which condition he lay for a few hours and died from his injuries. His murderer was at once arrested and safely lodged in jail, and the community is greatly excited over this unprovoked murder of one of her citizens. McHenry, who was somewhat dissipated, was formerly a very extensive silversmith at Cambridge, and was well known in business circles.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—[Special.]—William Cornell, a notorious character, who was implicated in a number of extensive robberies in this section of the country years ago, was arrested here today on the charge of being one of the leaders in the recent burglaries at Richmond, Va. Only a month ago he finished serving a seven-year sentence in the Maryland State Prison for robbing the Paymaster of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. He formerly lived in Richmond, and it is thought returned there after his release from prison. He was arrested in a saloon here, together with Everett D. Berry, who was released from jail a short time since in Washington, and also a party named Kelly, from Philadelphia, although it is not known that these two last-named parties had any connection with the Richmond robberies.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—[Special.]—Advices received from Craighead County are to the effect that two employés of the Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company, McCloud and Kelly, had been drinking freely and quarreled. Kelly, being the quickest, cut McCloud on the back of the head, producing a fracture of the skull, and also biting off part of his nose, besides inflicting several other slight wounds. Kelly is now in jail to await the result of McCloud's injuries.

TUCSON, A. T., April 29.—This forenoon Joseph Casey and another prisoner, in attempting escape from the County Jail here, shot A. W. Holbrook, the jailer. The prisoners did not escape. Holbrook died this evening.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 28.—James Reynolds, a notorious character, was shot in self-defense by Scott Smith tonight and will die, the ball passing through the abdomen. It was the result of a long-standing feud. Smith gave himself up.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 29.—At O'Neill's store last night Charles Wallace (white) shot fatally three negroes, Miller, Singleton, and Sherman.

OHIO PROH BITIONISTS.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—The Prohibition State Committee has changed the date of the convention from June 14 to Aug. 1.

FOREIGN.

Religious Riots at Port Said—Europeans Saved Only by British Sailors.

Germany Appealed To for Aid by the Malagassy Envoys—Minister Sargeant.

Death of Schultze-Delitzsch, the Celebrated German Philosopher and Political Economist.

Serious Charges Made Against a High Spanish Official—A Diplomatic State Dinner.

FANATICISM.

DISTURBANCES AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, April 29.—In a religious riot between Greeks and Arabs, several persons were killed and many wounded, including a number of police. British troops and sailors, with Gatling guns, surrounded the Greek Church to protect it. The Greek Consul took refuge on a gunboat. It is stated that the European residents were saved from a general massacre by the landing of the British sailors.

OBITUARY.

SCHULTZE-DELITZSCH.

POTSDAM, April 29.—Herr Schulze, founder of the system of friendly societies, is dead.

[Herman Schultze-Delitzsch, a distinguished writer on politico-economic subjects, was born in Saxony in 1808, and was educated at Leipsic. He studied law and became a magistrate in his native town, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Berlin. Being selected as Chairman of the Committee on the condition of the laboring classes, his attention was drawn to the subject of political economy and he became a convert to the coöperative system of production and distribution. His ideas on this question he advocated both by his pen and by the organization of many coöperative institutions, and he was instrumental in arranging for the International Congress of such societies which met in Paris in 1867. He served as a member of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies and the National Diet of North Germany, and was the author of a number of books and pamphlets on the relations of labor and capital and the condition of workingmen].

SANZ AND AMIGUEZ.

PARIS, April 29.—Dr. Torribio Sanz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia for France and Great Britain, and Jules Amiguez, a French journalist, are dead.

[Jules Amiguez was born in Perpignan in 1829. After a few years of adventurous travel he became connected with the Paris *Times* as a special correspondent in Italy. He translated Balbo's "History of Italy" in 1860, and on his return to Paris engaged in editorial work on the *Press* and the *Moniteur*. Although decorated under the Empire with the Cross of the Legion of Honor (1867), he broke away from the Government party two years later and proposed to found a journal under the name of the *Republic*, but was refused permission to register the title by the censorship. M. Amigues published several works of a historical character, and was the author in collaboration with M. Maurice Desboutin of a five-act historical drama in verse entitled "Maurice of Saxony," which was produced in 1869.]

SPAIN.

OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES.

MADRID, April 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies Señor Fiori accused Señor Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice, of using his position to influence judicial tribunals to obtain the acquittal of a youth accused of murder, whom the Minister previously defended before the courts. The Minister's defense is regarded as unsatisfactory. The subject monopolizes public attention. The press strongly condemns the Minister's conduct.

FINANCIAL.

The Council of Ministers resolved to hasten the bill for a loan of 85,000,000 pesetas for public works, and agreed to reduce by 10,000,000 pesetas the expenditures for the Cuban budget, estimated at 38,000,000.

GERMANY.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRANCE.

BERLIN, April 29.—The Malagasy Envoys ask the protection of Germany against French aggression.

A DENIAL.

The rumors of a difference between Bismarck and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs are unfounded.

SARGENT.

It is considered improbable that the attack of the *North Germany Gazette* upon the American Minister involves his resignation. Sargant has had but little direct intercourse with Bismarck since his arrival.

CABLE NOTES.

At Toulon a boat capsized and seven men were killed.

Queen Victoria opens the International Fishery Exhibition May 12 at London.

In the Universal Chess Tournament in London the drawn games were played off, Sellman, Bird, Tchigorin, and MacKenzie defeating Rosenthal, Winawer, Noa, and Blackburn.

A dinner was given at the palace at Vienna in honor of Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince of Germany. The Emperor Francis Joseph toasted the guest and the Emperor of Germany. Prince Frederick William toasted the Emperor Francis Joseph.

INDUSTRIAL.

Preparations at Pittsburg for a General Walkout for Higher Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—Tuesday next has been selected by the men in several branches of trade as the time on which to drop their implements and cease work until their demands for higher wages are complied with. First come the miners, whose resolutions, adopted at their convention of last Tuesday, call upon them to lay down their picks next Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. All of the larger coal firms on the Pan-Handle are prepared to meet a strike, as they have no pressing contracts on their hands, and if the miners want idleness this summer they can easily get it. Some of the Amalgamated men are inquiring which side made the first move for the forthcoming conference, as it is generally understood the manufacturers at the last conference left it with the workmen to decide whether they would accept a reduction. The reason for asking the question is apparent. An active member of the association, who was spoken to, said:

"It is well known that the bosses have made a decided move for a reduction of wages. Every lodge in the organization was instructed to hold a meeting and to take a vote on the question of reduction. I don't know what the other districts have done, but the lodges of this district have generally spoken in favor of resisting a reduction. The puddlers are bitter against a reduction, and the finishers will not suffer it alone. Hence it is probable that something like a strike will be the result. The proposed general reduction has tended to heal the breach in the organization caused by last summer's strike, and if we go in this time it will be for a hard fight."

The cigarmakers also propose to take a hand in the labor troubles now looming up, and have appointed Tuesday as the day on which they will make a stand for an advance of $1 per thousand.

It is reported tonight that the men employed at the works of the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company have gone out on a strike against a reduction of wages. It is expected that this establishment will be completely shut down tomorrow.

The prevailing dullness in the glass trade has been thoroughly understood for some time, and yesterday about sixty hands were thrown out of employment by the shutting down of Ward's chimney-glass factory. Other factories will probably shut down this week.

Satisfaction Among the Iron-Men at Bay View.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—[Special.]—Interviews with the employers and employed among the iron-men show that the report that the committee of the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association will meet again in Pittsburg on Wednesday next is very gratifying to the men in the rolling mills at Bay View. They believe that the heavy reduction in wages asked by the manufacturers was made with the intention of putting the worst look possible on the matter at the beginning, so as to allow of an apparent concession on their side of a part of the necessary reduction, entailing a certain amount of loss on them, and to make a settlement that will still be so much below the present rate that they will have gained all that they could have expected to obtain by closing up the mill until the men agreed to their prices. The proposition made by them to reduce the rate of wages paid for puddling 50 cents per ton on the present card-rate, with all other wages in that proportion, and to lower the card-rate to 2 cents, instead of 2¼ cents as at present, is a virtual reduction of 20 per cent in the wages of all persons working under this scale, which at Bay View would be those employed in the puddle, fish-plate, and merchant mills. The holding of another meeting by these committees shows that an effort is being made toward effecting a settlement, and relieves the hopeless look that was given to the matter by the dispatches stating that the manufacturers would not hold another conference with the Amalgamated Association Committee until the workmen were prepared to accept their figures. The undoubted result of such action would have been the stoppage of all work on the 1st of June; but, as it is, some hopes are now entertained that the question will yet be satisfactorily settled before it becomes necessary to resort to such means. The puddle-mill closed again yesterday, and it is said that many of the workmen employed in that mill will go elsewhere before it is started up again. This will leave the mill short-handed, and it appears as though considerable trouble would be had in securing a sufficient number of skilled hands to operate it when it is found necessary to resume making puddled iron. Half-time work at present, with no better prospect, is what is causing the men to leave.

Mass-Meeting of Bricklayers at Greenebaum's Hall—Alleged Overtures from the Masters.

Greenebaum's Hall was filled yesterday afternoon, fully 800 responding to the call for a mass-meeting. A number of other societies besides the bricklayers were represented either by committees or by members personally. Arrangements were made whereby the men given work by new contracting firms from among the members of the Bricklayers' Union should be taken from the union according to the pressing necessity of their individual cases. Resolutions of sympathy from the Shoemakers' and Cigarmakers' Unions were read. One hundred dollars of the $1,000 subscribed by the Carpenters' Union recently was paid to the Treasurer, and $100 more will be paid today, the remaining $800 to be paid on demand whenever needed.

Bricklayers were present who gave proof that Frank Agnew had been paying Union men $4 per day ever since the strike began on his job on Twenty-seventh street, near Cottage Grove avenue.

Shortly after the meeting was called to order a gentleman said to be Mr. McDermott, of the firm of McDermott & O'Brien, of the Master Masons' Association, came to the hall and gave the bricklayers to understand that he and Mr. O'Brien were going to dissolve partnership, and he wanted ten union men to go to work at the Stock-Yards this morning. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and if Mr. McDermott's request was found correct to apportion him the proper men. The bricklayers say they are ready to go to work for any of the master masons at $4 per day with other union men; that they don't ask a master to withdraw from his society if he pays them their price and employs union men, as they consider the masters have as good a right to have a society as they have, but no better right. They think the masters show partiality when they are willing to pay the brickmakers $2.80 per thousand advance on brick and are not willing to pay the bricklayers 18½ cents per thousand advance on their labor when everything else has advanced.

St. Louis Distillery Failures.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—[Special.]—The recent distillery failures here have set afloat considerable gossip regarding the condition of the liquor interests in general. In an interview, Bleyer, of the Bleyer Distilling Company, which suspended some days ago, was reported as saying that most of the liquor-men here were shaky on account of the failure to pass the bonded Whisky bill at the last session of Congress. He published a card denying that he made such a statement, but others have since affirmed it, and there is considerable indignation among parties interested.

Preparing for a Reduction of Wages in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—The boot and shoe members of the Knights of Labor at a meeting today received reports from committees that seven of the ten men's-work manufacturers here were discharging workmen with a view to the reduction of the bill of wages after May 1. The assembly addressed a resolution to the manufacturers that they would be willing to bind themselves to not ask any advance the present season if the present bill of wages was continued.

Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—Moss & Co. stationers, No. 432 Chestnut street, have failed.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—An attachment was served against E. M. Rockwell, manufacturer of woolen goods at Leominster. The liabilities are reported to be $140,000; assets, $180,000.

The Trade and Labor Assembly Sympathizes with the Bricklayers.

The Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly tendered its sympathy and support yesterday to the striking bricklayers, and censured Mr. Prussing, Secretary of the Employers' Association, on the alleged ground that he promoted discord.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly to easterly winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature and barometer.

For the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, light rains in the west portion, stationary or slight rise in temperature, rising followed in the west portions by falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, fair weather, northeast winds, shifting to east and south, lower barometer in the Ohio Valley.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer fair weather, west to south winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by local rains, lower barometer, variable winds.

For the Pacific Coast regions, fair weather in Southern and Central California.

The rivers will fall slowly.

BULLETIN.

Generally clear weather prevails tonight in all the districts, with colder northerly winds on the Atlantic Coast and in the Southern States.

The winds have shifted to the east and south in the Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, with slightly warmer weather.

Light rains have occurred during the day on the Atlantic Coast and in the Southern States.

Local rains are reported from Colorado, Western Kansas, and Nebraska tonight.

For Colorado, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and light local rains.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 29—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	48	42	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	37	33	......	....	0	Fair.
Bismarck	60	40	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	36	33	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	59	55	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho	75	62	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	52	43	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	43	46	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	54	50	......	....	0	Clear.
Cleveland	37	35	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	56	51	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	40	40	S.	Light	.06	Clear.
Denver	58	50	......	....	.19	Clear.
Des Moines	58	53	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	48	43	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	68	52	N.E.	Fresh	.45	H. rain
Dubuque	58	..	......	....	....	......
Duluth	47	40	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	40	35	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	..	34	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	59	51	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	57	44	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Billings	55	40	S.	Light	.03	Fair.
Fort Garry	46	35	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	72	58	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	71	72	N.E.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	43	42	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	53	43	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	58	48	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	56	51	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	..	50	E.	Light	.26	Clear.
La Crosse	55	51	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	64	55	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	55	49	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	65	59	......	....	0	Clear
Marquette	39	30	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	59	56	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	45	44	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	43	32	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Moorhead	45	40	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	..	52	......	....	0	Clear.
North Platte	63	48	N.E.	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
Omaha	62	53	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	37	38	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	52	40	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans	79	73	......	....	0	Fair.
Port Huron	40	38	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Rochester	39	34	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	73	65	N.E.	Light	0	Lt rain
Springfield, Mo.	59	52	E.	Light	.26	Clear.
Shreveport	71	62	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	54	40	N.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	56	50	N.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	51	44	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	44	40	......	....	0	Clear.
Toledo	46	42	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	76	61	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	58	[illegible]	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Minnedosa	..	37	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	Rain.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.077	39.1	45	N.	6	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.121	41.5	39	N. E.	6	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.088	45.0	35	E.	8	......	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.053	46.0	44	S. E.	8	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.041	45.5	39	S. E.	4	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 47.0.
Minimum thermometer, 36.3.
Mean daily barometer, 30.070.
Mean daily thermometer, 42.5.
Mean daily humidity, 38.7.

NEW YORK.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher Denounces Heresy-Hunters, and Praises the Heretics.

Another Week of Speculation Expires in a Fit of Despondency—The Outlook.

The Physicians Protesting Against the Druggists' Setting Up as Rival Prescription Peddlers.

BEECHER.

HE PREACHES ON LIBERTY OF THOUGHT AND SPEECH.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached on the subject of liberty of thought and speech this forenoon. There were great changes going on everywhere, he said. In the mother-land a great change was going on in theology and ecclesiology. The spirit of change had crossed the seas, and in this country there was a great change in men's thoughts. This change was not likely to stop. It resisted improperly, it would be for wo. If encouraged and treated Christianly, it would bring forth the peaceable fruit of righteousness. A good many persons were afraid of this advance in thought, but there was no occasion for alarm. Men had the right to speak and the right to keep silence. Mr. Beecher continued: This was peculiarly true in the case of those occupying pastoral relations to communities. Men asked why the preachers didn't preach as far as they believed. It was a general truth that truth was safe at all times; but sometimes truth was to be taken in small doses, like medicine. There were two obstacles to truth—the clarity of the revelation to the man himself and the condition of the community to which he ministered. The minister had to take into consideration the condition of his hearers, and so it was a sort of perpetual compromise.

Thought had broken out in these times. On all subjects the light and leaven had gone forth. Light had dawned on sociology, civil government, morality, and religion. Men were restless and uneasy. What should be done with them? The relative low moral character of individuals was the greatest obstacle to perfect liberty of thought and speech in these times. We were too largely under the influence of their animal passions. Was there ever a sweeter character than that of Dr. Thomas, of Chicago?

But he differed from his Methodist brethren, and they gnashed their teeth and cast him out. Prof. Swing was treated in the same way by the Presbyterians. They had only crossed denominational lines. But a bird had a right to soar as high as it had wings to carry it, and a mole had a right to run in the dark where its nature carried it.

The rights of the people increased just as their knowledge increased. Today the people ruled in France and Italy. In Germany the people had semi-rights, and we could look out for lively times in that country when the reigning Government died. England was being more and more governed by the people. There was dynamite underneath her soil. But there would be a good many elements of difficulty and trouble before she came to a perfect understanding of the rights of the people. In Russia, there was going to be the finest pyrotechnic display the world had ever seen. The people would refuse to be animals any longer. "It is going to be a world spectacle," said Mr. Beecher, "and it will happen before you die or I either—as I am at present advised."

"Even in old Spain," the Plymouth pastor continued, "Castelar could stand for freedom of thought, and no priest could interfere. This was the marvel of the world."

Speaking of the case of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, who has been cited to appear before the Bishop of New York for heresy, Mr. Beecher said: The man who was cast out of a church because he exercised his Christian rights, went with Christ. In every denomination there was a set of men whose business was to hound their brethren. They had noses for heresy, and they put these noses on the track and kept on the scent day and night. They ran around for a rope to hang heretics, "for the purity of the church." Some men had been settled over churches until they spoiled them. After they had addled their own eggs, they ran around and sat on all the others they could find and spoiled them. And they had the rarest talent to rot eggs ever seen.

BUSINESS.

STOCK-SPECULATION HAS A FIT OF THE BLUES.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Another week of stock-speculation has expired in a fit of the blues, and no one is found to mourn its departure. It was sickly from the start, and neither bull nor bear practitioners would or could put any life into it. Consigned to the limbo of former dead markets, it is well out of the way, and it is sincerely hoped that we "shall not look upon its like again." Nevertheless the week was not devoid of incidents of considerable financial importance, although they were mostly of a bearish nature, and in many cases with only just enough of truth in them to require investigation. A brief review of the most conspicuous items will carry out the purpose of this article. If it were expected that the lease of the Wabash to the Iron Mountain would improve the market value of the former, the expectation was not realized, for it remained despondent the week through despite the bolstering afforded it by Mr. Gould's letter, and the bait held out in the promise of a speedy liquidation of the floating debt through a further issue of bonds. The street imagines that a good part of the money will find its way into the pockets of Messrs. Gould and Sage, and they think they detect a "fishlike smell" about the transaction that does not add to the value of the property.

After being off and on a half-dozen times, the transfer of the controlling interest in the Hannibal & St. Jo to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was at last accomplished. The latter company will issue 5 per cent thirty-year bonds in payment of the purchase.

There was a rather serious drop in Louisville & Nashville and in Texas Pacific upon damaging reports that were subsequently positively denied by the officials of both companies. They were curiously alike in that they referred to the issue of additional stock by the Texas & Pacific to build a short line to form a connection with the New Orleans & Pacific Road; by the Louisville & Nashville to turn into cash their treasury shares in order to provide for the fixed charges shortly coming due. As stated above, both reports were emphatically denied. Union Pacific was another property that fell into the hands of the Philistines. In this case the story was that the Government threatened a suit to recover something over $1,000,000 claimed to be owing by the company. President Dillon disposed of this by the statement that, so to speak, the boot was upon the other leg, in that the Government owed the railroad more money than the railroad owed the Government.

New Jersey Central, not to be behind hand in the new fashion of issuing collateral trust-bonds, desires to pawn $5,000,000 or so of its unincumbered goods and chattels for a loan of $2,000,000, and hopes to find a liberal "uncle" in the public.

Negotiations have been going on, and it is said are nearing a satisfactory conclusion for the consolidation of the East Tennessee Railroad with Gould's Southwesterns, and a meeting of stock and bondholders to pass upon the project is called for the 23d of June. Should the scheme be carried out it will afford a valuable outlet to the seaboard for the Southwestern roads.

The depression in the iron trade was employed against the coal-carriers, although it is stated that not more than 10 per cent of their business is derived from the iron interests.

The strongest spot in the week's business was the railroad bond market. All the higher grades of bonds were in strong demand at advancing figures, and their strength was reflected in the activity and higher prices made for the junior issues.

Old gold-room memories were revived by the appearance upon the outer wall of the newly consolidated Mining & Petroleum Exchanges of the identical "indicator" which recorded the feverish fluctuations of the precious metal. This time it checks off the changes in "oil." "To what base uses we may return, Horatio."

THE PHYSICIANS.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST CERTAIN PRACTICES OF THE DRUGGISTS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—A somewhat important movement has been set on foot in this city by prominent medical men, which has in view the prevention of apothecaries and drug-clerks from prescribing for patients and from copying the prescriptions of physicians—a practice which has become very common in some quarters of the city. It is proposed, as the most feasible mode of giving authority to the protest and declarations of the profession, that action shall be taken by the County Medical Society, and that the registered members of that body shall pledge themselves to withdraw their patronage, and to use their influence to induce patients whom they attend to withhold their prescriptions from stores whose proprietors are known to be in the habit of recommending patent medicines or of compounding potions without medical authority. According to observant practitioners, while most of the larger and more important drug-stores in the city carefully refrain from all such practices, others are managed by men who style themselves physicians or doctors and spare no pains to obtain patients, even going so far as to make criticisms on prescriptions sent to them by regular practitioners, with a view to impairing confidence in them, and to divert the fee for prescribing into their own pockets. Others recommend patent nostrums upon which they make a large profit, and others put up and advertise specifics of their manufacture for pulmonary complaints, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and malarial troubles.

THEATRICAL.

THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE TO CHANGE HANDS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—It is probable, if not quite certain, that by Tuesday the Union Square Theatre will have changed hands. The report was in circulation this evening that Manager A. M. Palmer had sold out his interest in the house to Sheridan Shook and J. W. Collier. A reporter called on Mr. Palmer and ascertained that while the report was premature there was foundation for it. Mr. Palmer has been in negotiation with the two gentlemen mentioned for some time, but nothing is yet arranged definitly. He therefore preferred to make no statement beyond the fact that negotiations had been entered upon and would be concluded, one way or the other, Tuesday. Mr. Palmer has been manager of the Union Square Theatre for twelve years, and has earned the right and means to retire. He hinted tonight that his principal reason for his movement was the want of rest and a desire to travel. He has been in Europe, and his visit made him wish to go again and spend a longer time. It is not at all probable that Mr. Palmer's contemplated retirement, if carried out, will be anything more than temporary. Mr. Shook was the builder of the house, and was for several years Mr. Palmer's partner in its management, and since his retirement from the management has been Mr. Palmer's constant friend and frequent adviser. Mr. Collier is well known in theatrical circles, being formerly the leading support of his sister-in-law, Maggie Mitchell. He has for several seasons past been the manager of traveling companies. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who is Mr. Shook's counsel, said this evening that the reason why the sale had not yet been completed was Mr. Palmer's objection to one of its conditions. The probabilities are that Mr. Shook will purchase the property, which he now simply leases. It is stated that Mr. Shook is to pay Mr. Palmer $250,000 in cash.

Speaking of the causes leading to the retirement of Mr. Palmer, a gentleman said tonight: "No doubt the cares of management became more onerous of late to Mr. Palmer. Either he lost his old interest in the house, or he found that the management where there was so much competition was growing to be a more difficult one each year. He was also discouraged by the death of some of the members of the old company and the secession of others whom it was difficult to replace. Mr. Thorne died, Miss Jewett left, Mr. De Belleville was put out, and the worst of it was that nobody of any consequence came in their places. Mr. Palmer was helpless. People advised and newspapers scolded, but there was nobody to get."

GOTHAM ITEMS.

DIPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Hundreds of liquor-dealers were arrested yesterday for violating the excise law.

James R. Keene is selling out his picture gallery, and will join his family in Europe this summer. Gould bought Rosa Bonheur's cattle picture for $16,000, and Henry Clews bought three other paintings for about $25,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Business Portion of Newaygo, Mich., Suffers Severely—Columbus Sewer-Pipe Works Destroyed—Various Other Fires.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—A fire at Newaygo destroyed most of the business part of the city. It caught from a kitchen-stove when Mrs. Charles Pine was trying to build a fire with kerosene, and burned nearly two acres in the centre of the town, causing a loss of about $50,000, on which there was but $7,000 insurance. The principal losses are: Brooks House, William Courtright and Aaron Courtright, owners, $14,000, insurance, $7,000; Exchange Hotel, J. Simmons, owner, loss $3,500; insurance $1,500; Congregational Church, loss $4,000; Jarse House, loss $2,000; John Bailey, grocery and saloon, loss $3,000; Richard Surplice, grocery and saloon, loss $3,000; J. M. Allen, dwelling and livery barn, loss $4,000; E. L. Gray, A. G. Day, W. D. Fuller, law office; Parsons & Edwards, abstract office; George King, dwelling and harness-shop; Gray's block; A. P. Day, dwelling; J. H. Barker, blacksmith-shop; George Luton, law-office; Sanford Brown, law and Justice's office; Jerome Carpenter, furniture and undertaker store; Charles Pine, jewelry and dwelling; Charles Atwood, dwelling; and other small buildings.

The contents of some of these buildings were partly saved. Help was sent from this city and from Woodville, but too late to be of any use.

A new hotel will be erected at once. All the old hotels were burned.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this morning the entire city fire department, in response to four alarms, made a run to the Columbus Sewer-Pipe Works, North Columbus, a distance of four miles. The department could not save the works, on account of the lack of hose to reach the burning buildings, but saved considerable property in the neighborhood. Nothing was saved except a quantity of goods from the dry-kilns. The business of the company amounted to over $200,000 a year, and the loss of time and money in filling contracts and carrying on the business will be the most serious. All parties connected with the works believe the fire to be of an incendiary origin. The damage is roughly estimated at $45,000, but may reach $55,000. There was $30,000 insurance, distributed among the following companies: Two thousand dollars in each of the following named: Akron Fire Association, Akron, O.; London and Lancashire, Liverpool; Liverpool, London, and Globe; Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.; Prescott, of Boston; Union, of Philadelphia; Newhampshire, of Manchester; Northwestern, of Milwaukee; Boston Underwriters, of Boston; Newark, of Newark, N. J.; Westchester, of New York; American, of Philadelphia; Richland County Mutual, of Mansfield, O.; Manufacturers' Fire & Marine, of Boston; and $1,000 in the following: Fire Association, of Philadelphia, and the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool. The Columbus Sewer-Pipe Company was one of the most prominent manufactories in the city, and employed a large number of men. Elegant new machinery had just been placed in the building, which was four stories high and entirely of brick. The officers of the company state that they will commence to clean away the débris, and as soon as possible rebuild the works.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—[Special.]—The house of Mr. E. E. Carlton, in Watertown, where Mrs. Carlton was so mysteriously murdered six weeks ago, was destroyed by fire at half-past 9 tonight by an incendiary fire.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning the manufactory of the Dubuque Furniture & Burial Company was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were checked the engine-house and other wooden portions of the factory were consumed. The loss is variously estimated at $8,000 to $10,000, including damage by water to the warehouse. Insurance $8,000, distributed in about a dozen companies. The fire was incendiary. The work of rebuilding will commence at once.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—The general warehouse of Thomas S. McPheeters, 1101 North Levee, burned at noon today. Loss about $15,000; insurance unknown.

BANGOR, Me., April 29.—The sawmills of the great Wards Milling & Manufacturing Company burned. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $40,000.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 486 at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a blaze in the roof of James Clark's two-story frame building, No. 78 Ogden avenue. Damage light. Fire caused by sparks from a chimney.

THREE SUITS SETTLED.

Compromise of Certain Cases Growing Out of the Suicide of S. B. Paige.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—Three important suits growing out of the suicide of S. B. Paige were dismissed or so compromised last evening that they are now out of the courts. The first one brought was in the sum of $50,000 in the name of Henry Brown to protect a claim he had against Paige, Dixon & Co. He made a sworn statement to the effect that he believed an attempt was making to defraud creditors. The surviving members of the firm, John A. Paige, of Oshkosh, and E. W. Dixon, of this city, immediately began suits against Mr. Brown, claiming $100,000 damages for false representations. The two suits of Dixon and Paige have been withdrawn. In the settlement of his claim Brown takes a judgment lien upon the mill property for $24,000, the amount of $12,000 in logs at Beef Slough, and bills receivable to make up the balance.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—Mary Ballashare, wife of an Italian knife-grinder, this afternoon saturated her clothing with coal-oil, set fire to it, and was horribly burned and will die. She has been deranged for several weeks on account of the death of her child.

THE CYCLONE.

Additional Details of the Havoc of the Great Storm in Mississippi.

Twenty Killed and Scores Wounded in One County in the Track of the Whirlwind.

Forty Wounded in Texas and Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

A Desolated County in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—[Special.]—A careful survey of the country in Capiah County, Miss., which was visited by the cyclone, has been made by your correspondent on horseback. It was found impossible to reach the houses of some of the distressed, owing to fallen trees, débris of fences and houses, which littered the country roads. Several persons were literally cut off entirely from the outside world, and it was with the utmost difficulty that their houses could be reached even on foot. However, an accurate and reliable list of the killed and wounded was obtained, which has not heretofore been published.

KILLED.

Mrs. Miller.
Mrs. Mary Folds.
Bettie Dixon.
Archibald Dixon.
Thomas Folds.
William Moore and wife.
John Crawford.
James Crawford.
Mrs. John Crawford.
Mrs. Reed.
Two sons of Mrs. Reed.
Euge Riel.
Mary Beazly.
Henry Terrell.
At Harrisville:
Leach Savage.
Mrs. Toby Wyndham.

The latter resided near the James settlement, and was frightened into convulsions and died shortly afterward.

THE WOUNDED.

The following were wounded: The Rev. Mr. Lewis, Bastian Beazly, Annie Wiley Lee, Laura, George, Kate, James Jr., Albert, and Mrs. Ferguson. Charles W. Lane was fatally wounded on the head. His leg cannot be amputated, as stated, owing to his critical condition. Mrs. McArdle, Mrs. Palmer and two children, Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, William Ratcliff, Young Cammack, C. N. Nash, Mrs. Nash, Miss M. A. Hamilton, David Miller, Catherine Miller, Warren Miller, William Riol, Mr. Honnington, Mrs. Moore's child, Elmore Allen and wife, Forest Stevens, Mrs. Steele, Joseph Reed, and Sallie Doll, colored. There were thirty-four in all.

PROPERTY LOSSES.

The following farms which were visited were found to be totally destroyed. In some instances the dwellings of the farmers escaped, but all suffered great loss, the majority of them losing everything, even the kitchen utensils and crockery being carried away: Sanford Garden, E. C. Hamilton, Louis Hessler, Thomas Norman, Mr. Cammack, Thomas Hamilton, William Ratcliff, Elmore Allen, John Beazly, Mr. Middleton, Hardy Beazly, John A. Carrington, Dr. T. Cunningham, Mr. Taggett, four negroes on the Georgetown Road, four residences on the Beauregard & Lockport Road, Mr. Sass, E. A. Schey, Mr. McArdle, Mr. Palmer, and Chadwick's farm.

In most instances the farmers, where they had anything at all, declined assistance, and all of them appeared to be determined to make their crops. Some of them only wanted the necessaries of life until they were on their feet again. The residents of this locality are seriously contemplating digging storm pits, for this section appears to be directly in the track of cyclones and storms. Brick houses are found inadequate, and will not resist successfully the terrible tempests which have six times within the last twelve years devastated this country. Among the relics of the storm are hard pine stumps, in which were imbedded pebbles, stones, etc., and near Beauregard a wagon-wheel hub was half buried in the trunk of a tree.

In the Track of the Storm in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., April 29.—[Special.]—Reports from nearly every point visited by the terrible cyclone of Friday night have been received and confirm the opinion expressed by your correspondent last night that the loss to life and property was much greater than the meagre dispatches indicated. The loss of life aggregated twenty. The number of wounded is about forty, and the destruction of property will amount to $75,000 or $100,000. The cyclone varied in width from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile, and swept everything in its track. The Village of Palo Pinto is reported to have lost $2,500 and to have been totally demolished. Appeals for aid come from several points, and action will be taken on the same by Dallas and Fort Worth tomorrow. At Rock Church Cliff Brennam and wife were instantly killed. One of his four children was blown 300 yards away and picked up unconscious. The other three cannot be found. No material damage to crops is reported, but fruit-trees were stripped bare. No mention has been made of the loss in live stock, although the hides of cattle were terribly lacerated by the hailstones. But few sheep are raised in this section, and consequently the losses under that head will be trifling.

In General.

BENTON, Tex., April 29.—At 4 this afternoon a terrific storm swept four miles north of here, tearing down houses and demolishing everything. Four persons are reported killed. Of seven seeking refuge in a church two were killed and four not found. The loss is unascertained.

ARCADIA, La., April 29.—Yesterday afternoon this vicinity was visited by the heaviest hailstorm known. The foliage was stripped, stock killed, and great damage done to the crops. The track of the storm is four to five miles wide, the ground being covered with hailstones.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Dispatches from Waco and other places in Texas say that the cyclone of Friday last was very severe throughout a large section of the State west and southwest of Fort Worth and Dallas. A section-house near Milanox Junction was destroyed and one of the hands killed. A schoolhouse at Mt. Vernon was destroyed and three children injured. Another school at McGregor was blown down and nine children were seriously wounded. William Scott and a man named Mitchell living in the same neighborhood were killed, and two old ladies named Graves and Donnan were badly wounded, the former fatally. The houses, fences, and everything moveable in the track of the storm were destroyed or blown away. Mrs. Diamond was killed and her daughter fatally injured near Pelton. An immense quantity of hail fell on the outskirts of the storm, many of the stones being literally chunks of ice, some of them five inches in diameter.

HAMMOND, La., April 29.—A severe wind and hail storm from the northwest prevailed yesterday evening, doing considerable damage. The colored Methodist Church was entirely demolished. Trees were uprooted and blown in every direction, fences blown down, and many panes of glass in almost every house shattered. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done to farmers, whose crops were entirely destroyed by hail ranging from the size of a common marble to one and one-half inches in diameter.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 29.—Gov. Madero, of Coahuila, Mexico, sold 500 leagues of State land in the Sabine River region a few days ago to a representative of an English syndicate for the nominal price of 10 cents an acre. The land is to be used for ranch purposes, little of it being suitable for cultivation.

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PLAIDS.
50 Pcs. All-Wool and Silk and Wool
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Former Price, $1.75 and $1.50.

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Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
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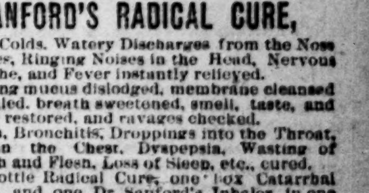
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One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, a pure destillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Can. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.
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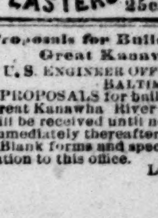
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Proposals for Building Part of Lock No. 3, Great Kanawha River, W. Va.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 79 SARATOGA-STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., April 23, 1883.
PROPOSALS for building part of Lock No. 3, of the Great Kanawha River Improvement, West Virginia, will be received until noon of May 23, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Engineers, U. S. A.

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THE COURTS.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 28.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today disposed of the following cases:

Joseph H. Buckham vs. ex rel. Eliza A. Miller et al. Dearborn C. C. Petition overruled. Woods, C. J.

William Bowles et al. vs. Martha Brier. Warren C. C. Petition overruled. Woods, C. J.

Cyrus Underwood vs. ex rel. Thomas Williams. Hamilton C. C. Dismissed.

Board of Commissioners of Cass County vs. The Logansport & Rock Creek Gravel Road Company. Cass C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.

Eveline Cork vs. Alvin Leggett. Madison C. C. Petition overruled. Woods, C. J.

The State ex rel. D. P. Baldwin vs. Samuel C. Taggart, clerk, etc. Clark C. C. Affirmed. Howk, S.

James B. McFadden vs. Emil Fritz et al. Shelby C. C. Affirmed. Franklin, C.

Margaret Schmidt et al. vs. Jesse Wright. Marion C. C. Affirmed. Franklin, C.

Daniel Wilcox vs. Alfred Majors. Bartholomew C. C. Affirmed. Black, C.

Robert McClamrock vs. Hugh T. Ferguson. Boon C. C. Affirmed. Bicknell C. C.

The L., N. A. & C. Ry. Wayne County. vs. John Goodbar. Putman C. C. Affirmed. Woods, C. J.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,477—Henry E. Hamilton et al. vs. United States Rolling-Stock Company. Transcript from Superior Court. W. I. Culver, atty.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery Orders—405, Fowler vs. Conn. Mut. Life-Ins. Co.; by consent lv. to defts. heirs to substitute copy of original bill in place of original nunc pro tunc as of May 23, 1881.—199, Dwelle vs. Mears; lv. to Sophronia L. Dennis to file cross bill and deft. ruled to ans. by first Monday of June.

Superior Court—New Suits.

86,753—The People ex rel. Nathan Corwith vs. The Village of Hyde Park. Petition for mandamus to compel payment for certain land taken to open Forest av. C. H. Willett, atty.

86,754—Thomas Coal Co. of Columbus, O., vs. George W. Ricketts, of Columbus, O. Attachment, $1,493.81. Jewett, Norton & Larned, attys.

86,755—Replevin. Suppressed for service.

86,756—St. Louis Wire Fence Co. et al. vs. Manufacturers' Equitable Association. Attachment, $1,298.24. O'Brien & Shissler, attys.

86,757—Frentress Barb Wire Fence Co. vs. same. Attachment, $3,786.27. Same attys.

Suppressed Friday—86,729—Frances S. Peck vs. Allen S. Peck. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. A. Otis, solr.

86,752—Gerhard Becker vs. Michael J. O'Brien and Charier Miller. Asst., $550. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—9,291, Armsby vs. Gibbs; mo. deft. lv. to file spl. pleas.—5,397, Garrity vs. Freer; ord. as prep.—86,388, Dennehy vs. O'Keefe; mo. deft. lv. to plead. judgt. to stand.

Judgments—4,657, Elias Blair et al. vs. Philo T. Dodge and Daniel W. Holmes; mo. pltf. for n. t. den.; judgt. $137.19 agst. pltfs.; appl. bond $350, and bill in 40 days.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—8,407, Edgerton vs. Preston; mo. n. t. sust.

Judgments—4,695, George O. Howard vs. West Division Railroad Company; pltf. remits $6,000; mo. n. t. den.; judgt. $6,000; appl., bond $7,000, for 20 days.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—6,312, Doane vs. Lockwood; mo. pltf. lv. to file copy of all papers lost.—8,548, People vs. Ryan; mo. deft. time to file bond, and bill extd. 20 days.

Judgments—7,736, R. F. Austin et al. vs. Lewis H. and Frank S. Baldy; by agt. reinst. as to L. H. Baldy; judgt. $225.71.—7,838, Augustus Bauer et al. vs. Gustav Fuchs; mo. deft. n. t. ovid., ex., and judgt. $350; appl. by deft. to Applte. Ct., bond $800, and bill of ex. in 30 days.—7,354, Oscar Noyman vs. Rudolph Sylvan and Peter E. Isaacs; mo. n. t. by defts. ovid., ex., and judgt. $1,000; defts. appl. to Applte. Ct., bond $1,200, and bill of ex. in 30 days.—7,024, Frank A. Putnam vs. John and Susan Bailey; mo. pltf. for n. t. ovid.; defs. not guilty; mo. pltf. for arrest judgt. ovid.; pltf. appls. to Applte. Ct., bond $250, and bill of ex. in sixty days.—7,329, Charles Spangenberg vs. John Mullen and Peter Mellugh; mo. defts. for n. t. ovid., ex., and judgt. $5,000; defts. appl. to Applte. Ct., bond $5,500, and bill of ex. by June 1.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Judgments—8,876, John A. McLennan vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company; mo. for n. t. den.; judgt. on verd. $2,125.64; appl. bond $3,000, and bill of ex. in thirty days.—8,648, Ole W. Iversen vs. S. Guy Sea; mo. pltf. for n. t. den.; judgt. on verd. $750.—8,910, Peter Ragor vs. Michael Heinlein; mo. pltf. for n. t. den.; judgt. on verd. for costs; appl. bond $200, bill twenty days.—8,770, Feldman vs. Wright; mo. n. t. by deft. Greene sust.; judgt. on verd. as to Wright; lv. pltf. to amd. narr.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

44,625—Peter P. Wilson vs. Chicago Rufling Company and George H. Johnson. Asst. $2,500. H. T. White, atty.

44,626—Robert Donalds vs. same. Asst. $1,600. Same atty.

44,627—Thomas C. Clarke vs. E. C. Allen, D. S. Balkcam, and Abner C. Underwood. Replevin, $600. Robinson & Hardy, attys.

44,628—Samuel J. Goodwin and F. A. Oakley vs. Thomas O. Thompson. Asst. $3,000. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

44,629—George Deacon vs. Ezra B. Raber. Asst., $5,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

44,630—Don Z. Hale vs. Giles Bros. & Co. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—3,483, Miller vs. Central Life-Insurance Co.; mo. pltfs. atty. notice and lv. narr. amd. by filing new count—2,473, Reichwald vs. Carr; mo. pltfs. atty. and notice rule to file add. bond or show cause by 10 a. m. May 3—2,429, Owens vs. Daughters of Union; mo. pltfs. atty. and notice, rule on defts. to plead, etc., in ten days—4,443, Knockenmuss vs. Kline; mo. pltfs. atty. aff. and notice to vacate the o. quashing writ, and mo. contd.—3,509, Agnew, use, etc., vs. Lomax; demr. to pleas confessed, and lv. to plead by 10 a. m., 30th inst.—2,732, in re Margare Ennis; mo. to quash writ and dis. the petn. heard and taken under advisement—2,147, Tower vs. Ennis; tried by ct.; evid. and argts. heard and taken under advisement—41,273, Diedrich vs. Irish; new bond filed and appvd., and rule dischgd.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—882, Bois vs. Erickson; pltf.'s demr. as to pleas 2, 3 and 4 sust.—718, Trayes vs. C. & N. W. Ry.; deft.'s demr. as to 3d spl. cause sust.; ovid. as to bal.; lv. to pltf. to amd. repl. instr., and rule on def. to plead in 5 days.

Judgments—272, Carl Hunnerbein vs. Willoughby, Hill & Co.; verd. for pltf., dam. $50; mo. both deft. and pltf. for n. t.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE BARNUM—Orders—3,214, Beidler vs. Fish; mo. pltf.'s atty. to dis. appl. for want sufficient bond contd. 2 wks., without further notice.—2,580, Fish vs. Beidler; mo. pltf.'s atty. deft.'s atty. present, rule on deft. to ans. pleas in 10 days.

Judgments—2,580, Fish vs. Beidler; mo. n. t., etc., argued and ovid., ex., and judgt.; appld., bond $1,000 in 20 days, bill of ex. in 50 days.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—1,692, Seipp B. Co. vs. La Salle Nat. Bank; mo. c. s. placed on next trial cal.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE JAMESON—856, George Felix, robbery; jury unable to agree upon a verdict, and discharged.—1,092, J. P. Lynch, burglary; two years in the penitentiary.—1,176, Arthur Gray, petit larceny; one year in the House of Correction.—1,176, Charles Dixon, larceny; two years in the Penitentiary.

JUDGE BARNUM—1,329, Thomas Frawley, burglary; jury discharged, being unable to agree.

County Court—New Suits.

4,004—Elijah C. Allen vs. Gertrude Dennis. Distress for $800 rent for Oakland House. Hutchinson & Partridge, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—4,001, in re Loring W. Craig, insol.; hearing adjourned to May 4, 10 a. m.—3,361, C. & W. I. R. R. vs. Burbach; mo. petr. set for trial May 7, 10 a. m.—3,002, city spl. assessmts.; mo. n. t. C., M. & St. P. Ry. taken under advisemt., mo. Strong withd., and roll conf.; Bircham, Scheuneman, Dinet, and Clark appl.—2,854, same, obj. Joseph Dinet and Nancy M. Johnson; mo. n. t. ovid., roll conf. as to their prop., and appl. taken.—2,872, same, obj. J. Greenwood; mo. n. t. ovid. and roll conf. as to prop. of obj.—2,825, same, obj. J. De Koven and G. A. Springer; same ord., and appl. by Springer.—2,846, same, obj. G. Watson; mo. n. t. ovid. and roll conf. as to prop. of obj.—2,847, same, obj. B. Loewenthal; same ord. and appl.—3,706, People vs. Fay; ord. modifying former ord. so that deft. pay for use of his children $1 each Sat. until further ord.—3,350, Fetrow & Day vs. McCord; mo. n. t. heard and taken.—In re Jacob Wolfsohn, insol.; bond fixed $1,600, with lv. to clerk appv. security.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No call. No. 103, Doolittle vs. Forsythe, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—92, 105, 193, 195, 206, 229, and 232 to 285, inclusive. No. 140, Earnshaw vs. Tomlinson, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No. 207, Hedstrum vs. Trunkey, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—First call 499 to 547, inclusive. Trial call 7,782, 7,786, 7,794, 7,796, 7,802, and 7,806. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Trial call 8,938, 8,948, 8,950, 8,960, 8,970, and 8,972. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—301, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 311½, and 312. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call Term Nos. 312, 340, 346, 355, 360, 361½, and 363. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Tuesday 22 and 23.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Gen. Nos. 3,461, 3,462, 3,959, 3,358, city special assessment 2,896, Gen. No. 3,614, and Term Nos. 151 to 186, inclusive.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

QUIPS.

Personal: John, come back; all is forgiven. Pa kicked the wrong man. He did not know it was you.—STELLA.

Atlanta, in Georgia, wants a new jail, the one becoming so full, they say, that the prisoners' legs are sticking out of the window.

Here is another attempt to deprive woman of her rights. A male wretch has got up an invention to prevent the slamming of doors.

Here is an epigram uttered by an old gentleman whose daughter Arabella importuned him for money:

"Dear Bell, to gain money, sure silence is best,
For dumb Bells are fittest to open the chest."

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," was the solemn reply. From this there was no appeal.

Dr. Hawkes, an old-time eloquent and popular divine, once asked the vestryman of his church to increase his salary because of his increased family expenses. "Don't trouble yourself," said the vestryman, "the Lord has said he will care for the young ravens when they cry." "I know that," said the clergyman, "but nothing is said about the young Hawks."

A boss tailor who lives near Racine,
Had backache so bad that his spleen
Throbbed like a boil.
But St. Jacobs Oil
Cured the pain, which was very keen.

BUSINESS.

More Activity in the Local Money Market—Exchange Firmer.

A Dull Day in Stocks, but a Firm Closing—Prospects.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was more active Saturday. Some of the banks reported it to be the busiest day they had experienced for a long time past. The counter business was lively, and there was plenty doing in discounts and exchange. The country call for currency was small, and does not promise to be very important till the farmers get through seeding and begin to market what produce they have left over. It is the general impression that they have not a great deal of grain on hand now. The interest rate continues at 6@7 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—Apl28	Last—Apl27
Can. Southern	1,000	66⅞	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	66¼
Can. Pacific	900	59	59	59	59	....
Central Pacific	3,400	76⅝	77	76⅝	76¾	76⅝
C., B. & Q.	500	125	125¼	125	125¼	124⅞
Ches. & Ohio	45	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
do 1st pfd.	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛
do 2d pfd.	72	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	....
Denver & Rio G.	6,360	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞
D., L. & W.	17,100	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜
Dubuque & S. C.	10	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	....
Erie	3,100	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞
Erie seconds	....	98	98	98	98	97⅜
E. T. & G. pfd.	1,700	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
H & St. Joe pfd.	1,512	93	94⅛	93	94⅛	92⅞
L. B. & W.	200	31	31	31	31	30⅞
Illinois Central	410	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	....
Jersey Central	4,400	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅜
K. & Texas	3,800	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	30⅞
Lake Shore	2,088	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅜
Long Island	200	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Louis. & Nash	2,800	53⅜	53⅜	53	53	53
Manhattan	100	45	45	45	45	45
Mich. Central	1,000	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Minn. & St. L.	100	28	28	28	28	....
Mo. Pacific	3,000	103⅞	104	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
N. Y. Central	8,157	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
N. Y. L. & W.	300	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	....
N. Y. & N. E.	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37
N. Y. & T. Land	1,740	75⅛	81	75⅛	81	....
Nor. & W. pfd.	600	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛	....
Northern Pacific	2,100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50¼
do pfd.	1,500	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛
Northwestern	1,600	134⅞	135	134⅞	134⅞	134⅝
do pfd.	100	151	151	151	151	150⅝
Ohio Central	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
Ont. & West.	90	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	27⅞
Ogn. Imp. Co.	15	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	83⅛
O. Trans-Con.	5,600	83⅛	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	83⅛
P. P. C. Co.	950	128⅞	129⅛	128⅞	129	128⅞
Peoria, D. & E.	50	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Reading	1,400	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	54⅞
Rich. & Dan.	10	60	60	60	60	58⅞
do Term.	7,200	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅞
Roch. & Pitts.	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Rock Island	10	124	124	124	124	123⅞
R. & A. stk. ctfs.	10	13	13	13	13	....
St. Paul	7,300	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
St. Paul & O.	200	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49
St. P., M. & M.	3,800	129	130⅛	129	130⅛	128⅞
Texas Pacific	7,200	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅛
Union Pacific	10,300	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Wabash	600	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
do pfd.	6,550	46⅜	47⅛	46⅜	46⅞	46⅞
Western Union	1,065	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛

NEW YORK, April 28.—Money, 3½@6; closed, offered 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½. Sterling exchange, demand, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 28.—Consols, 102 3-16; Illinois Central, 149½; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅞; New York Central, 129½; Reading, 28½.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes, 79f 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28.—Exchange unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet Saturday and steadier than usual, there not being enough life to give severe fluctuations. There was a general advance early in the day, ascribed by some to the colder weather, and a decadence later.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Cash	$19.10		$19.10
May	19.12½	19.10 @19.20	19.10
June	19.35	19.30 @19.40	19.30
July	19.52½	19.52½@19.60	19.50
August	19.67½	19.72½@19.75	19.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$11.60		$11.60
May	11.60	11.57½@11.67½	11.60
June	11.75	11.70 @11.80	11.70
July	11.85	11.82½@11.90	11.82½
August	11.77½	11.77½@11.85	11.77½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S.ribs,p'rt cur'd.	$10.32½	@10.35	$10.32½
Do May	10.32½	10.32½@10.35	*10.32½
Do June	10.45	10.40 @10.50	10.45
Do July	10.57½	10.60 @10.62½	10.60
Do August	10.70	10.72½@10.75	10.72½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, cash	$ 1.11½	$ .... @	$ 1.11
No. 2 spring	1.10⅛	1.10 @ 1.10⅜	1.10⅜
No. 3 spring	95⅛	.... @	95⅛
Regular April	1.09⅞	1.10 @ 1.10⅛	1.10
Regular May	1.10⅞	1.10⅜@ 1.11⅛	1.10⅞
Regular June	1.13	1.13⅛@ 1.13⅞	1.13⅜
Regular July	1.13⅞	1.13⅞@ 1.14⅛	1.14
August	1.10	1.10 @ 1.10⅛	1.10⅛
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	56⅛	55⅞@	55⅞
High mixed	55⅞	56⅛@ 57	55⅞
Rejected	48	48 @ 51	48
New mixed	53	51⅛@ 55	52⅛
May	55⅜	55⅜@ 56	55⅞
June	57⅛	57⅛@ 58	57⅞
July	58⅛	58⅛@ 59⅛	58⅞
August	59⅛	59⅛@ 60	59⅞
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	40	39⅞@ 40⅛	40
May	40⅛	40 @ 40⅛	40
June	41⅛	41⅛@ 41⅛	41⅛
July	41⅛	41⅛@ 41⅛	41⅛
August	34⅛	.... @	....
RYE.			
No. 2	60	60⅛@	60⅛
Rejected	....	.... @	52
May	60	60⅛@	60⅛
June	62⅛	62⅛@ 62⅛	62⅛
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	*80	80 @ 82	80
No. 3 cash	*54	50 @ 55	50
No. 3 May	*50	50 @	50

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 9 cars No. 2 red wheat, 35 cars No. 2 spring, 25 cars other grades (69 wheat); 176 cars contract corn, 45 cars new mixed, 49 cars low grades (270 corn); 87 cars No. 2 oats, 63 cars lower grades do; 20 cars No. 2 rye, 8 cars rejected do; 16 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars lower grades do. Total, 535 cars, or about 320,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,094 bu wheat, 36,979 bu corn, 24,692 bu oats, 956 bu rye, 6,188 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	9,714	7,428	365	6,977
Wheat, bu	32,334	10,785	247,981	50,282
Corn, bu	48,969	194,588	915,402	27,454
Oats, bu	130,674	42,145	106,933	4,500
Rye, bu	7,867	7,607	4,335	3,046
Barley, bu	10,845	37,836	1,429	12,970
Grass seed, lbs	83,830	217,749	12,010	151,238
Flaxseed, lbs	113,000	310,750	6,855,824	63,429
Broom-corn, lbs	13,000	......	......	14,627
Cured meats, lbs	327,800	195,950	163,204	2,124,944
Canned meats, cases	......	......	990	......
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	29,860	......
Beef, tcs	......	65	......	2
Beef, brls	4	1	2	178
Pork, brls	......	550	543	1,806
Lard, lbs	300,000	201,880	43,725	694,230
Cheese, lbs	100,145	......	45,520	......
Butter, lbs	138,355	118,405	42,730	113,455
Dressed Hogs, No	28	......	......	......
Live hogs, No	14,750	23,915	4,914	10,271
Cattle, No	4,487	5,977	3,729	4,629
Sheep, No	1,585	1,912	459	373
Hides, lbs	225,605	150,515	45,250	101,020
Wool, lbs	1,700	7,490	2,735	60,160
Coal, tons	2,940	9,092	1,089	585
Lumber, m feet	17,126	9,409	3,251	2,547
Shingles, m	22,650	3,880	178	714
Salt, brls	1,100	8,610	1,968	2,955

Lake freights were quiet yesterday on the basis of 3¼c for corn to Buffalo.

A steamer from Chicago passed through Mackinaw Straits Friday. The fleet waiting here are preparing to leave for the lower lakes. The Welland Canal will be opened May 5.

Rail rates were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 105,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 468,000. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 32,000 bu.

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to April 21:

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	Dec. '82-'83.
Pork, lbs	24,697,400	29,396,200	4,698,800
Bacon, lbs	239,237,933	247,385,084	8,148,151
Lard, lbs	123,848,729	139,978,799	16,130,070
Totals	387,784,062	416,761,083	28,977,021

The following were the exports of the week ending April 21:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,314	4,997,339	4,167,252
Boston	491	1,169,562	79,959
Portland	1,725	104,500	30,600
Philadelphia	....	1,717,000	10,000
Baltimore	29	104	392,115
Totals	5,150	7,990,436	4,679,326
Previous week	5,774	7,378,461	2,845,882
Two weeks ago	4,751	10,566,035	3,390,953
Cor. week 1882	4,746	3,209,590	2,119,388

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending April 21:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	85,619	582,693	480,644
Boston	37,750	25,888	35,887
Portland	1,072	87,097	......
Philadelphia	5,144	120,800	41,300
Baltimore	6,769	132,836	50,139
New Orleans	651	93,541	374,071
Total	135,005	848,755	986,041
Previous week	144,721	699,831	1,161,192
Two weeks ago	155,269	1,088,558	1,812,916
Corresponding week 1882	119,058	652,196	182,681

These were distributed as follows:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	85,973	429,234	715,092
Continent	1,728	419,521	241,265
South and Central America	16,039	......	19,066
West Indies	18,938	......	8,242
British Colonies	12,327	......	2,376
Total	135,0.5	848,755	986,041

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says: Our exports of flour and wheat together during the nine months from July 1 to March 31, 1882-'83, have been equal to 126,747,923 bu of wheat, against 97,929,641 bu for the corresponding nine months in 1881-'82.

The annual consumption for all purposes, including seeding, 40,000,000 acres at 60,000,000 bu; manufactures at 15,000,000 bu; and food on the basis of 4 bu each for 54,800,000 population aggregates, with the export of 126,747,923 bu, 440,947,677 bu, leaving for export and reserves 61,850,677 bu. On the basis of 4½ bu consumption per capita for food, the residue for reserves and export is 34,450,677 bu, and on the basis of 5 bu consumption for food the residue for reserves and export is 7,050,677 bu. The estimate of 5 bu per capita for food is evidently too large. The visible supply on the 31st of March, 1883, was 22,631,645 bu, against 12,101,735 bu on April 1, 1882, and 10,107,430 bu June 30, 1882. The general impression favors about 4 bu per capita as the consumption for food annually. There is the further contingency to be considered which is an overestimate or an underestimate of the aggregate crop of wheat in the United States in 1882. There is also the further contingency of the weight of wheat per measured bushel. In some sections of the country there was considerable wheat grown in 1882 that did not come up to the standard of 60 pounds to the measured bushel, it being 55, 56, to 58 pounds weight.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,200 sacks spings, partly at $4.75; 350 brls winters on private terms; 400 sacks low grades at $2.80 and $4.00. Total equal to about 1,375 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—2 cars bran at $13.50@14.00; 3 cars middlings at $14.00@14.37½; 1 car shorts at $14.37½.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car rejected red at $1.00, and 1 car do at 92c, both by sample. No. 2 red in store was quoted at $1.11@1.12, No 3 do at $1.03, and No. 3 winter at 92c.

SPRING WHEAT—13 cars No. 2 at $1.10⅛@1.10⅜; 2 cars No. 3 at 96c, and 7 cars by sample at 88c@$1.06. Total about 9,000 bu.

CORN—44 cars high mixed at 56⅛@57c; 3 cars new do at 56⅛c; 50 cars No. 2 at 55⅛@55⅞c; 29 cars new mixed at 52⅛@54c; 5 cars rejected at 48@51c; 15 cars by sample mostly at 47@50c on track; 55 cars do at 51@57c free on board cars; and 1 car ears do at 47c. Total about 190,000 bu.

OATS—30,000 bu and 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 39⅞@40⅛c, mostly at 40c; 115 cars by sample at 41@43c for No. 2 mixed, 45@47½c for No. 2 white, 43@45½c for rejected white, and 40@44c for rejected mixed. Total about 110,000 bu.

RYE—15 cars No. 2 at 60⅛c; 9 cars by sample at 55@61½c.

BARLEY—2,200 bu No. 3 in special house at 55c; and 16 cars by sample at 41@65c.

MESS PORK—8,250 brls seller May at $19.10@19.20; 11,500 brls seller June at $19.30@19.40; 11,250 brls seller July at $19.52½@19.60; 1,500 brls August at $19.72½@19.75; 250 brls seller September at $19.87½; and 750 brls seller the year at $17.17½. Total, 34,500 brls.

LARD—8,500 tcs seller May at $11.57½@11.67½; 6,000 tcs seller June at $11.70@11.80; 6,000 tcs seller July at $11.82½@11.90; 2,500 tcs seller August at $11.77½@11.85; 2,500 tcs seller September at $11.75@11.85; 250 tcs seller October at $11.65. Total, 25,750 tcs.

SHORT RIBS—450,000 lbs cash and seller May at $10.32½@10.35; 650,000 lbs seller June at $10.40@10.50; 1,350,000 lbs seller July at $10.60@10.62½; 200,000 lbs seller August at $10.72½@10.75; and 200,000 lbs seller September at $10.82½@10.85. Total, 2,850,000 lbs.

OTHER MEATS—250 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 8⅛c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The demand for firm grades is in excess of the supply, but there is more common and inferior corn than can be worked off to advantage. Prices range as follows:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7½
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Aside from fine table butter, of which the supply is temporarily short, the market is amply supplied, and has a weak and uncertain tone. The demand continues largely of a local character:

Creamery, fancy	28@30	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	24@27	Packing stock	10@11
Dairy, fancy	22@25	Inferior	8@ 9
Dairy, choice	18@20	Grease	6@ 7
Dairy, fair to good	15@17		

CHEESE—Was nominally steady, though low grades continue to be offered at concessions. Stocks of skims are ample, but there is very little fine cheese in store:

Full cream, Cheddar	14½@15
Full cream, flat, two in a box	15 @15½
Flat, slightly skimmed	10 @12
Skim, common to fair	8 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 6

EGGS—Were firmer at 15@15½c per doz. The arrivals were smaller and there was rather more inquiry.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers still report a dull and unsatisfactory state of trade. Buyers are taking only such quantities as are needed for actual current trade, and the volume of sales is light. Prices remain easy.

FOREIGN.	
Dates, light frails	$ 5 @ 5½
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7½@ 7½
Raisins, layers	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, London layers	2.20 @2.35
Raisins, Valencias	8 @ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.90 @1.95
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17 @ 17½
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	8 @ 9½
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	9½@ 9¾
Pitted cherries	29 @ 30
NUTS.	
Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	7 @ 10
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8½
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6½

GROCERIES—Only a moderate degree of activity was developed in this market, but prices were sustained, and for most lines the feeling was firm. Sugars and coffees were strong. Sirups remain unsettled:

RICE.	
Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¼@ 6½
COFFEE.	
Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26½
Maracaibo	11 @13½
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@15
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	11 @11½
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10
Rio, common	8½@ 9
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8¼
SUGARS.	
Patent cut loaf	9¾
Powdered	9½
Granulated, standard	9⅜
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8⅞
A No. 2	8⅝
C No. 1	8⅝
C No. 2	8⅜
C No. 3	8¼
Yellow	7½@ 7⅞
New Orleans, O K	7⅞
New Orleans, clarified	7⅞
SIRUPS.	
Corn	35 @36
Sugar	40 @50
Blackstrap	22 @23
New Orleans molasses	45 @65

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was more quiet, owing to the colder weather. Prices were held as follows:

Oranges, Messina, per box	$ 4.00@ 5.00
Oranges, California	2.50@ 3.50
Lemons, per box	4.00@ 5.00
Apples, per brl	3.00@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@12.00
Bananas, per bunch	2.00@ 2.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50@ 4.00

HAY—The market was quiet and firm, with offerings fair:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	8.50@ 9.50
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Sold in a moderate way at nominally steady prices. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7¾
Part cured	6
Damaged hides	6
Green salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—The market was without new features. There was a moderate city and country demand, and a generally firm feeling.

Carbon, Elaine	$ 19	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	14	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	11	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	13	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	12½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	10½	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	15	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	12½	Bank	54
Lard, current make	90	Straits	56
Lard, No. 1	78	Turpentine	50
		Miners', white	57

POULTRY—Was steady and in fair request. Hens were 14@15c and roosters 7@10c per lb, live weight. Turkeys were about 18c.

POTATOES—The receipts were small, and choice lots were salable at 60@65c on track, common, 45@50c.

SEEDS—Flax declined 1@2c per bu under larger offerings. Sales were noted of 6 cars at $1.44@1.45. Other seeds were quiet, except timothy, which was fairly active and firmer, sales being made of about 600 bags at $1.65@1.70. Small lots of clover sold at $7.60@7.80, and common millet at 62½c.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 8¼@8⅜c for city and 7¾@8c for country make.

WHISKY—Was quoted at $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Very little business was transacted owing to a lack of supplies, old stocks being practically exhausted and the new clip not yet beginning to arrive:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (⅜ and ¼ blood)	38@40	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	34@35	Fine light	24@25
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	20@22
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	25@30	Low medium	22@25
Good medium tub	35@37	Coarse	18@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange call Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	27	
Butter, extras in creamery, seller June	20¾	21
Butter, extras in creamery, seller July	21	
Butter, extra firsts in creamery, seller June	18¼	20
Cheese, no trading		
Eggs, firsts in fresh	15	15¼
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller the month	15	
Eggs, firsts in fresh, seller May	14¾	15
Eggs, firsts, June or July	14¾	15
Eggs, firsts, October	21¾	22¼
Eggs, firsts, seller the year	14¼	15
Eggs, firsts, buyer the year	26½	27

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,521	8,381	2,683
Tuesday	3,609	11,906	2,769
Wednesday	4,924	13,575	1,158
Thursday	8,111	16,890	2,193
Friday	4,446	14,750	1,585
Saturday	1,500	5,600	80
Total	29,111	70,202	10,468
Same week in 1882	25,652	120,827	12,171
Week ending April 21	28,033	49,880	22,422
Shipments—			
Monday	3,484	2,656	2,445
Tuesday	1,677	2,819	2,178
Wednesday	2,532	4,562	1,484
Thursday	5,536	4,968	1,786
Friday	3,685	4,914	459
Total	16,914	19,919	8,352

CATTLE—Last week saw a better shipping and export demand and a general stiffening of prices. Monday's New York and Liverpool advices were reassuring, the former noting an advance of ½c and the latter of ½c, and with the prospect that the week's supply would fall within moderate limits, buyers took hold in a confident way, and up to the close of Wednesday an advance of 15@25c had been gained. The unexpectedly large run of Thursday caused a reaction of 10c, but this loss was fully regained on the following day, when the receipts fell off to 4,446 head, and the week closed at the advance of 15@25c. The supply was composed of perhaps the best average quality of any week of the season thus far. There were comparatively few of the heavy fancy cattle so much in favor in former years, but the proportion of good to choice 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers was noticeably prominent, and taken all in all the offerings could not well have been better suited to the requirements of exporters and the Eastern trade. Sales to the former were at $6.25@6.62½ and to the latter at $5.50@6.40. A small lot of 1,730-lb steers was taken by a Chicago butcher at $6.70. Dressed-beef shippers secured most of their stock at $5.60@5.90, paying higher figures in a few instances only.

Butchers' and canners' stock has continued in scanty supply, and the local buyers have therefore been required to pay relatively high prices. Sales of common to good fat cows and bulls were at $4.00@5.25, while useful little steers were snapped up at $5.00@5.65. There was some trading in inferior grades, such as old straw cows, bony oxen and bulls at $2.50@3.50. In a few instances extra cows sold at $5.50@5.75. Included in the receipts were a number of lots of distillery bulls. These were taken mostly at $4.50@4.75. Veals were in good request at $4.25@7.50.

Stockers were in fair demand all the week, and, not being in adequate supply, prices advanced. They are fully ½c higher than ten days ago, now being quoted at $4.25@5.15 for common to prime. There were sales of very poor ones at $3.75@4.00. But little was done in feeders at $5.00@5.50.

There was a good general demand on Saturday and the small supply was taken at firm prices, the week closing at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.50@ 6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.30@ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fatened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	6.00@ 6.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.60@ 6.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 5.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.25@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—Last week saw a rather unsettled hog market, prices fluctuating in sympathy with the market for the product. It was active and strong, early advancing 10@15c during Monday and Tuesday, but this improvement was more than lost during the following two days. Friday prices again worked firmer and the week closed strong at substantially the closing quotations of the previous Saturday. Although the receipts show an increase on the week ending April 21 of rather more than 20,000, they still fall a long way short of the total for the corresponding week last year, which was 120,827—a difference of something like 50,000. About one-third of the offerings was taken by shippers. For the season the quality was more than ordinarily good, the bulk of the daily receipts consisting of fair to good droves, for which $7.25@7.60 were the ruling prices.

There was a good packing and shipping demand Saturday, and the market was firm at $7.15@7.60 for poor to prime light, at $7.15@7.45 for inferior to good mixed, and at $7.45@7.80 for common to prime heavy. Skips and cull sold at $5.00@7.00.

SHEEP—With a supply less than half as large as for the week before, the market averaged much stronger. Early in the week prices were barely sustained, but later there was an advance of ¼@⅜c, the week closing at $4.35@5.25 for poor to medium wooled, and at $5.50@6.50 for good to extra do. Several lots of shorn sheep were offered during the day.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 165 head; shipments, 500 head; supply very small; demand light and only retail trade; unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,500 head; steady with small business; $4.00@5.50 for fair to choice clipped.

HOGS—Dull and unchanged; very little doing; range $7.00@7.50 for mixed packing to best heavy; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 28.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,600; market easier, with light demand; medium to choice steers, $6.00@6.85; light to fair, $4.75@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; fair demand at lower rates; fair to good wool, $5.75@5.70; extra Eastern clipped, $5.00@5.62½; Western lambs, $6.00@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; Yorkers and light grades in fair demand; heavy and medium easier; Yorkers, $7.80@7.90; light, $7.65@7.75; butchers' to medium, $7.85@8.00; pigs, $7.00@7.40.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipping steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, $5.45@5.75; stockers and feeders, $4.25@4.80; cows, $3.25@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200 head; quiet at $7.30; bulk sales, $7.10@7.20.

SHEEP—Natives averaging 75 lbs sold at $4.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.25@7.50; packing and butchers', $7.10@7.90; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 655 head.

LUMBER.

The yard dealers report a fair business, and most of them are said to be following the list closely. The cargo offerings are expected to be larger this week. Following is the list as corrected Friday:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$ 47.00
Same, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
A and B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	30.00@37.00
2x4 select	26.00
First, second, and third clear and finishing	39.00@45.00
A to D stock boards, 12 inches	19.00@39.00
A to C box boards	31.00@46.00
A to C dressed flooring, 6 inch	23.00@36.00
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	16.50
Clear A B and C 4-inch flooring	23.00@34.50
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft.	21.50
A and B siding	18.00@20.00
Common boards, 18@24 ft	18.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	14.50
No. 2 boards, 18@20 ft	11.00
Fencing	12.00@14.50
A to C flooring strips	23.00@36.00
Pickets, common to fancy dressed	8.00@18.00
2-in. battens, beveled, per 100 lin. ft.	60
2-in. joist and scantling, 12@16 ft.	12.00@13.50
Timber	14.00@20.00
2-inch cull plank	9.50
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard A	2.90
Lath	2.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—GRAIN—Corn—New mixed dull at 5s 7½d.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; No. 2 California, 9s@9s 2d; No. 1 do, 9s 3d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 6d@9s. Corn, 5s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s. Lard, 59s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—COTTON—Firmer; 5 11-16@5¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,500.

BUTTER—United States, 78s; do, finest, 100s.

LONDON, April 28—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¼@6⅜s.

WHALE OIL 3 33s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—38s@38s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 28.—PETROLEUM—19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 28—12 m.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spring, 9s 2d; No. 2 do, 8s 3d; Western red winter, 9s; California declined 1d. Corn—Not much doing; 5s 7d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet but steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn steady and unchanged. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent—Not much doing. Pork, 88s. Lard, 59s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 53s; short clear, 56s. Tallow, 44s. Cheese, 68s 6d. Beef, 125s. Country markets for wheat dull. Weather in England wet.

LONDON, April 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow; California club, 9s 2d@9s 5d; white Michigan, 8s 11d; Western red winter, 9s; spring, No. 3, 8s 3d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady. PARIS—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 28.—COTTON—Firm; futures strong; April, 10.45c; May, 10.45c; June, 10.63c; July, 10.72c; August, 10.82c; September, 10.50c; October, 10.19c; November, 10.09c; December, 10.11c; January, 10.20c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 4,600 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@4.15; common to good extra, $4.10@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash grades ¼@½c higher; firm. Options opened ¼@½c higher, afterwards reacted ¼@⅜c, closing fairly steady. Receipts, 7,500 bu; exports, 33,000 bu; ungraded red, $1.08@1.21; No 3 red, $1.20 delivered. steamer No 2 red, $1.17; No 2 red, $1.22@1.22¼; elevator, $1.20½@1.20¾; store, ungraded white 90c@$1.14; steamer No 2 do, 93c; No 1 white, sales 4,000 bu at $1.15; No 2 red, April, sales 8,000 bu at $1.20⅜; May, sales 544,000 bu at $1.20⅜@1.21⅛, closing at $1.20⅞; June, sales 672,000 bu at $1.22⅛@1.23, closing at $1.22⅝; July, sales 935,000 bu at $1.23⅝@1.24, closing at $1.23⅞; August, sales 243,000 bu at $1.22⅜@1.22⅞, closing at $1.22⅞; September, sales 248,000 bu at $1.22⅜@1.22⅞, closing at $1.22⅞. Cash lots unsettled easier; options ¼@½c higher; receipts, 29,575 bu; exports, 84,515 bu; ungraded, 54@68½c; No 3, 63¼@64c; steamer, 63½@67½c; No 2, 65@66¼c; No 2 May, 65⅛@65⅞c, closing at 65⅞c; June, 66½@66⅞c, closing at 66⅞c; July, 68@68½c, closing at 68c; August, 69⅛@69½c, closing at 69⅛c; September, 69½@69⅞c; closing at 69⅞c. Oats—¼@½c lower; receipts, 21,600 bu; exports, none mixed Western, 50@51½c; white Western, 53@58c.

HAY—Quiet but firm.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm; fairly active; fair to good refining quoted at 7@7⅛c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 87c.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady; 8⅛c.

RESIN—Stronger; $1.70@1.77½.

EGGS—Western fresh a shade stronger; 17c.

LEATHER—Firm; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Dull and drooping; domestic fleece, 34@47c; pulled, 18@45c; unwashed, 12@30c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; options wholly neglected. Cut meats quiet, but firm. Lard steady; prime steam, $11.80; May, $11.76@11.80; June, $11.80@11.84; July, $11.84@11.85; August, $11.88; September, $11.87.

LEAD—Quiet, but firm.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn was more steady today with a more active demand, while better prices were obtained. The stock of the best grades on hand is light. High mixed, 74c; steamer yellow, 73c; steamer mixed, 71@72c; No. 2 mixed 72@72½c; good, no grade, 60@66c, according to condition and color. Oats quiet with no material change in prices. No. 1 white, 60c; No. 2 white, 57c; No. 3 white, 55c; No. 1 mixed, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 53c. At the call there were no sales. The closing bids were as follows: May No. 3 white oats, 56¼c bid; cash No. 2 mixed do, 52c; June, 50c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 72c; April, 73c; June, 69c; July, 71c; cash steamer, 70¾c; April, 71c; May, 70c; June, 70c; July, 70¼c; local corn, June No. 2 mixed, 69c; July steamer, 70c.

FLOUR—There is a steady firm tone to the market, but the demand continues moderate, and the volume of business doing is not large.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues steady, with a fair local demand at quotations. Mess, $20.00@20.50; prime mess, $19.00@20.00; extra prime, $16.50@17.00. Lard unchanged at 11¾c. Hams at 12½@13c. Live hogs, 8c; country dressed hogs, 9¼c; city dressed hogs, 10c. Beef steady and unchanged; extra mess, $12.50@13.50; plate, $15.00@16.50. Fresh beef dull and only fairly steady; steers, 9@10c; hinds, 11@12½c; fores, 6½@7½c.

BUTTER—Choice fresh goods are steady; off grades are dull; extra fresh creamery, 25@27c; good do, 22@25c; best fresh dairy, 20@25c; fresh ladle, 13@16c.

LEATHER—There is no material change in hemlock sole, the market ruling quiet at quotations. Buenos Ayres light, 21@22c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common hides, light, 20@21c; middle, 23@23½c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged of all kinds, 17@18c; acid, light, 21½@21c; middle, 22½@23½c; heavy, 23½@24c; good damaged, 20½@22c. There is a fair demand for desirable weights, union tanned. Prices are unchanged. Light backs, 34@35½c; middle backs, 35@36c; middle backs, heavy, 37@38c; light crop, 32@32½c; middle crop, 32½@34c; bellies, 14½@15c. Calcutta buffalo is steady, with sales at 20½@21c for light and middle weights and 16@19c per lb for damaged. Rough upper leather rules quiet, from 21@27c per lb for hemlock, as to quality, the latter quotation for choice lots suitable for card finish. Rough calf skins at 45@50c, as to quality, the latter for choice lots. Finished calfskins quiet at 60@90c, as to quality, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather are unchanged. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 15@45c; oak harness leather, 38@44c; hemlock do, 36@37c; wax, 15@21c; kip, 17½@19½c; flesh splits, 28@55c; other splits, 22@33c; light buff, 13@16c; medium buff, 17@19c; heavy buff, 18@19c; grain, 11@21c.

HIDES—At a slight reduction in price there has been more activity in foreign hides and a fair movement is reported. Dry Montevideo hides sold at 23½c; dry entre Rio and Santa Fé at 23½; and 23c; Rio Grande cows at 21½c; and Calcutta buffalo at 8½@8¾c. Dry Western hides are quiet, with 14½@17½c as the asking figures, while Western wet salted hides are dull, with nothing doing. Asking prices are 8½c, but 8¼c is the best bid. Tanned sheepskins sold at 52@53c and goat at 65@70c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Orders for fall goods are steadily increasing, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging. Traveling salesmen are sending in fair orders, and they report the situation on heavy goods as quite satisfactory. Some of the factories are still engaged on spring orders, and they will continue to do something in this line for several weeks to come. Owing to the backwardness of spring, there has not been as much call as usual for jobbing lots. Prices on fall work are well established, and the chances are that there will be very few changes. The call so far is for early shipments, and a lively business may be expected during the latter part of May and June. The rubber-goods factories remain closed up, and no time has yet been agreed upon for opening. The price of the raw material holds up at the extreme figures, and the speculators seem to be masters of the situation.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $5.15@5.87½.

GRAIN—Corn—Quiet and weak; mixed, 63c; white and yellow, 64c. Oats quiet but firm; 45@55c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; choice, $2.90; fancy $3.00@3.10.

HAY—In good demand but at lower rates; $17.25@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $19.87½@20.00. Lard firm; tierce, $11.37½; keg, $11.75. Bulk meats scarce and firmer; shoulders, 8¾c. Bacon strong; long clear, $11.25; clear rib, $11.37½. Hams—Sugar-cured steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7½@11c. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good common, 6⅜@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7⅛c; prime to choice, 7¼@7⅜c; yellow clarified, 7⅜c; choice white clarified, 8⅛c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Rice quiet and weak; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 5@6c.

BRAN—Higher; $1.00.

COTTONSEED-OIL—Prime crude, 37@38c; do summer yellow refined, 45@46c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; fair trading; No. 2 red, $1.11 1.11⅛ cash; $1.11⅛@1.12 May; $1.13⅞@1.14¼ June; $1.12¾@1.13 July; $1.10⅛@1.11 August; $1.09⅛@1.09¾ year, closing at inside; No. 3 red, $1.05 bid. Corn higher; active; 50⅞@51⅛c cash; 51¼@51⅛c May; 53⅜@53⅝c June; 55¼@55⅛c July; 56⅞@56¾c August; 46⅞@46⅞c year. Oats better; slow; 42⅛@42⅛c cash; 42c May; 43c June; 40⅛c July. Rye nominal. Barley quiet at 55@75c.

LEAD—Quiet at 4½c.

CORN-MEAL—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $19.40@19.50. Bulk meats—Nothing doing. Bacon quiet; long clear, $11.00; short ribs, $11.12½; short clear, $11.37½. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 114,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and closing easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 1.20@1.20½; May, $1.20½@1.20¾; June, $1.22⅛@1.22⅜; July, $1.21½@1.21¾; August, $1.21 asked. Corn—Western spot easier; options firmer and more active; mixed, spot, 67c asked; May, 65@65¼c; June, 65¼@65⅞c; July, 66½c bid. Oats dull and weaker; Western white, 54@55c; mixed, 51@53c. Rye quiet at 68@72c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 17@23c; roll, 14@18c.

EGGS—Dull at 15@16c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8½@9¼c. Sugar dull; "A" soft, 8⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,757 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 1,700 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 2,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 291,000 bu; corn, 121,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 28.—GRAIN—Firm and ½c better; No. 2 white, 94½c; No. 2 red cash or May, $1.13; June $1.15½; July, $1.15½; August, $1.14; September, $1.14¾; October, $1.16¼; year, $1.12½; No. 3, $1.09½; rejected, 94½c. Corn—A shade better and firm; high mixed, 60c; No. 2, 58½c; May, 58¼c; June, 59½c; rejected 54½c; no grade, 49c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 44½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 63½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet and unchanged.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter and April held at $1.13; May, $1.13¾; June and July, $1.15⅜; August, $1.14; September, $1.14¾; year, $1.12½. Corn dull; No. 2, cash 58c; May, 58¼c; June held at 60c; July, 61½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 44½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 2 hard, $1.20; No. 2, $1.09¾; April, $1.09¾; May, $1.09¾; June, $1.12½; July, $1.13¾. Corn firmer; No. 2, 55¾c. Oats dull and a shade higher; No. 2, 40c. Rye lower; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley unsettled and inactive; No. 3 spring extra, cash and May, 55c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $19.25 cash and May; $19.50 June. Lard—Prime steam, $11.65 cash and May; $11.80 June.

HOGS—Steady at $7.10@7.50.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo nominal at 3¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady.

EGGS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 850 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 28.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.12 spot; $1.11 July. Corn—Demand active; 55½c spot; 57¾@58⅛ June; 59⅛@59⅜c August. Oats quiet; 45@45½c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No sales. Lard easier; $11.20. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13.

CHOICE BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.20½; No. 2 red, April, $1.20@1.21; May, $1.20⅜@1.21; June, $1.22⅜@1.22¾; July, $1.22⅜@1.22¾. Corn—Quiet; choice rejected, 62c; No. 3 mixed, 62c; No. 3 yellow, 63c; steamer, 64c; sail mixed, April, 65¼@65⅝c; May, 65¾@66c; June, 66⅜@66½; July, 67⅛@68c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed, 48⅜@49c; No. 3 white, 51@51⅛c; No. 2 do, 52½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 7¾@7⅞c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 30,935 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 28.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—PETROLEUM—Afternoon session: More active and trading quite brisk; opened weak at 87⅛c, declined, and closed at 86⅛c; sales, 3,012,000 brls.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 28.—PETROLEUM—Steady; opened at 88⅜c; highest, 88⅜c; lowest, 86⅛c; closing at 86⅜c; clearances, 3,184,000 brls; total shipments Friday, 64,566 brls; charters, 53,809 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 28.—PETROLEUM—Transactions, 2,000,000 brls; 86⅛@88⅛c, closing at 86⅛c; shipments, 27th, 64,547 brls; runs, 26th, 85,709 brls; charters, 53,809 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 28.—PETROLEUM—Highest, 88⅛c; opening, 88⅛c; lowest, 86⅛c; closed at 86⅛c; shipments, 64,500 brls; charters, 53,800 brls; runs, 81,500 brls.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—COTTON—Firm at 9⅝c; receipts, 550 bales; shipments, 1,755; stock, 43,995; sales, 2,450.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 1,494 bales; exports, Continent, 2,100; coastwise, 625; sales, 860; stock, 50,167.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28.—COTTON—Quiet, but firm; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9 5-16c; good ordinary, 8 11-16c; net receipts, 2,600 bales; gross, 3,370; exports to France, 5,815; Continent, 1,836; sales, 3,900; stock, 204,580.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 9⅝c; sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 2,700; stock, 50,500.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 28.—TURPENTINE—40½c.

"Golden Medical Discovery"
has been used with signal success in consumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by druggists.

The Prophet Honored in His Own Country, Even in His Own House.

The honest, simple narrative of Mrs. S. J. Whipp, who resides at No. 177 Williams-st., Providence, R. I.:

"During the past six or seven years I have been severely afflicted with Kidney disease, causing me intense backaches, dizziness, and other severe pains through my body and limbs, rendering me so weak and prostrate that at times it was impossible for me to do any part of my housework. I have had also a fluttering of the heart, and was terribly distressed for breath. I was very miserable, and completely worn out and discouraged; I had no ambition to undertake to do anything, and barely sufficient strength to render existence desirable, having failed to find any relief from the doctor's prescriptions. At this trying crisis a friend persuaded me to obtain a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, and now I rejoice that I followed this friendly advice, for the Remedy acted like a charm in my case. After I had taken a few doses my health began to improve; I felt better every way. The fluttering of the heart, the intense backaches and terrible shortness of the breath speedily disappeared, my strength and ambition soon returned, and before I had taken two bottles of the Remedy I was entirely well, and able to wash and iron and do my housework. Once in a while I am troubled with the headache, and as soon as I am taken I resort to Hunt's Remedy, and a few doses fix me all right. I shall never be without it in the future. I have frequently recommended the Hunt's Remedy to my friends, and they have experienced relief from the first dose. I heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney disease or diseases of the Liver, Bladder, or Urinary organs. I think no family should be without it. MRS. S. J. WHIPP,
"No. 177 Williams-st., Providence, R. I."

Acts Like a Charm.

"I have used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommend it to others, and always found it to act like a charm. JOHN CHAMBERS,
"723 Carson-st., Pittsburg, Penn."

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure!

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
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BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
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FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	* 6:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	* 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 5:15 p m	* 9:45 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	* 9:45 a m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	† 9:10 a m	† 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Night Day and Expresses	‡ 9:05 p m	† 7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	† 4:35 p m	† 9:05 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 n'n	† 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 6:20 p m	† 8:40 a m

§Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	......

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 8:50 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:20 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot corner Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Huntington Express	* 7:30 a m	* 1:15 p m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:00 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:45 p m	b 2:10 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Foreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:50 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:25 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:55 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:20 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§11:30 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton, Stevens Point & Ashland	*11:30 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m / § 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:20 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m / §11:30 p m	* 3:20 p m / § 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:10 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
aNight Express	§ 9:20 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:40 p m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.
The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 7:57 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLES.

DAILY for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, and Manistee (Saturday and Sunday excepted) .....at 9 a. m.
Boat leaves on Saturdays .....at 8 p. m.
TRI-WEEKLY for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday .....at 7 p. m.
WEEKLY for Green Bay and all bay ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Fayette, etc., Fridays .....at 7 p. m.
SEMI-WEEKLY for Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., on Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Friday .....at 7 p. m.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

HAMMONIA (new) May 3 | RUGIA (new) .....May 12
GELLERT .....May 10 | WESTPHALIA .....May 17

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England:
First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; first cabin on Saturday steamers, $85 and $70; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $24. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chicago, Agents. Send for Tourists' Gazette.

Allan Royal Mail S. S. Line.

Via Quebec, via Boston, via Baltimore.
Offers unsurpassed accommodations, all classes. FROM AMERICA to principal points in Europe. FROM EUROPE to any railroad station in the United States. Rates moderate. Shortest sea route. Three weekly sailings. Safety the governing rule. ALLAN & CO., General Agents, No. 72 La Salle-st. CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager, Chicago.

Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

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A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N.Y.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

HIGH LICENSE.

Several Visiting Statesmen Express Their Views Regarding It and Its Prospects.

Ten or a Dozen Democrats Would Favor It Were It Not a Republican Measure.

A number of the State Solons appeared yesterday at the Grand Pacific, having left Springfield and legislation to take care of themselves. There were two investigating committees here, and that had something to do with attracting so many of the country members. During the day THE TRIBUNE interviewer talked with a number of the members of the Lower House on the present status and the prospects of the passage of the High-License bill. It was evident that high license was popular with both parties, as every one seen regarded the bill as a desirable measure.

MR. WILLOUGHBY.

Mr. F. A. Willoughby, of Knox County, who is a Democrat, was one of the first seen.

"In your opinion, Mr. Willoughby, what is the actual status at present of the High-License bill?"

"I think, candidly," replied the gentleman, "that a majority of the Legislature favor the present bill, or one similar. However, it is a question whether seventy-seven votes can be gotten together when the bill comes to be called up for its final passage. The number of Democrats who favored the bill was steadily increasing until the unfortunate Bradwell-McNally contest came up, which drew the party lines closely, and which alienated certain Democrats who would have favored it, but oppose it now because they say it is a Republican measure. The majority of Democrats who favored the High-License bill favored it on principle, and will vote for it when it comes up for final passage."

"How many such Democrats are there in the House?"

"I think it is safe to say that there are ten Democrats in the House who will vote for the High-License bill. I think that the bill ought to be so amended as to make the license only $250 for beer and light wines, or something thereabouts; and I think that with such an amendment there would be fully a dozen Democrats who would vote for the bill. I understand that there are some six or eight Republicans who will not vote for the bill unless they should be driven in through the medium of a party caucus. In such an event there are as many Democrats who now favor it who would not vote for it, because that would make it a party measure. But I don't think that there is any intention of doing that."

"Do your constituents favor high license?"

"I think it is safe to say that ninety-nine out of every 100 of the Democrats in Knox and Fulton Counties favor a bill of the character now before the Legislature. I don't mean to say this particular bill, but any act similar which would secure the same result. In fact, of the Democrats in the House, a large majority of them favor a high-license law, but they claim that local option was a Democratic principle."

"Is that your view?"

"I don't understand that the Democratic party, as a party, is pledged to local option, or that it has ever declared against the right of the State to control the traffic in liquor. In fact, just such a plank was inserted in the platform the State Convention adopted by the Democratic party last fall, when the State ticket was nominated, which recognizes that right."

"Then you don't regard the matter in the light of a party issue?"

"Certainly not. I do not think that either party should make it a party issue. In fact, I think that it would be a godsend if the subject could be got out of local politics as well in the large cities. It would prove a blessing to Chicago. I don't recognize the right of the Democratic party to make measures of this class party measures; nor do I recognize any such right upon the part of the Republican party."

"But your party intends to oppose such legislation?"

"No. The question of high license can be made a political one, but it has no right to be such. The Republican party very peculiarly evaded the question of prohibition in its State platform last fall, while the Democrats adopted a resolution opposing it as impracticable. I don't believe in prohibition, and by the adoption of this plank the Democratic party neither meant to declare itself as in favor of free liquor, nor a low license for the priviledge of selling it, nor for local option. Now, for example, to show you how high license works, as much preferable to prohibition: We have high license in Galesburg. It has accomplished there more than total prohibition possibly could. Our saloon license is $500 per year. There are some sixteen saloons in a population of 12,000 people, and we have no doggeries. Now, on the other hand, take Danville; she ranks below us in population, but she has low license and over forty saloons. She has very little revenue and a lower class of people keeping saloons. We have increased revenue for the city, very few police, little or no crime, comparatively little drunkenness. We have a good class of saloonkeepers. They are responsible, personally and financially, are generally men of good character, and there is no complaint as to the conduct of the saloons, and the [illegible] is as well regulated, and better, I might [illegible], than it would be if there was entire prohibition, and I can't see why a high-license law [illegible] not accomplish the same result in other [illegible] larger cities. Fulton County, with a Democratic majority of from 600 to 800, has always been totally opposed to licensing saloons at all. The result was that greater evils have grown up. The drug stores in the county dispense the stuff, and in Lewistown they fined them again and again, but it didn't stop the sale, one druggist paying a fine of $1,600. At the last election Lewistown decided to have a licensing board, by a small majority, and now they are going to do something practical and sensible by adopting high license."

MR. CHARLES E. FULLER.

Representative Charles E. Fuller, of Boone County, said:

"I am not familiar with the present prospects of the high-license bill. The Harper bill has been passed to a third reading, and if it can be reached in time I think that the prospect is very fair for its final passage. There is no doubt that there is an honest sentiment on the part of a majority of the members in favor of the bill. But the House has been so closely divided on party lines that it is impossible to tell what effect that may have on the final passage of the bill. The effect has been so far to delay consideration. My impression is that it will be reached in a couple of weeks, and I have very strong hopes that it will be passed."

MR. THOMAS L. MITCHELL.

Representative Thomas L. Mitchell, of Bloomington, said:

"In the City of Bloomington, where I live, we have had high license for some sixteen or seventeen years, and it is one of the best regulated saloon-cities in the United States. There all parties favor high license. No one objects to it, not even the saloonkeepers. They oppose any change that would lower the present rate—$600 a year. They know that low license would mean more saloons. We have twenty-three saloons, and there is not what might be called a low dive in the city. I think that high license is the best system of regulating saloons, and I believe that the High-License bill will be passed."

MR. A. WELCH.

Representative A. Welch, of Yorkville, Kendall County, said:

"I am a Democrat. I started out red-hot for high license. I am in favor of high license from principle and not from any political standpoint. It depends now what shoot the matter takes whether I shall vote for it or not. I wouldn't vote for it as a political bill. That would be asking too much. I think all of the Democratic supporters feel as I do. I was one of the first, with Mr. Willoughby, to vote for high license."

"If the political idea was removed, would you vote for the measure?"

"If you had asked me that a few weeks ago, I would have said yes, but the Bradwell-McNally fight has demoralized things so that you can't tell anything about it. I think there are ten or twelve Democrats in the House who favor high license. My town will probably adopt high license this year, though it has not licensed saloons for some four years past."

MR. JOHN M. PEARSON.

Representative John M. Pearson, of Madison County, who is a Republican, said:

"I don't think that there is a ghost of a chance for the High-License bill to pass this session. It is too low down on the calendar to get at, except by a two-thirds vote, which may call it up at any time. The bill can be so amended that I will favor it. A straight $500 license law the people of Madison County don't want. With the amendments that are proposed I think that it might be made acceptable."

MR. E. E. COWPERTHWAIT.

Representative E. E. Cowperthwait, of Christian, said:

"I haven't paid much attention to the license measure. I think that it is rather doubtful about the passage of the High-License law from what I have seen. There are certain contingencies by which the bill might be pushed through, but at present it looks doubtful. My people favor high license as a rule. Some think that a $1,000 license would be better than $500; but to me it is immaterial, though I think $500 to commence on looks reasonable and fair. I think we might discriminate in favor of beer and the lighter liquors."

MR. J. H. COLLIER.

Representative J. H. Collier, of Ford County, said:

"I am for high license. I have no idea that the traffic in liquor can be abolished, and the idea is to control it by making the trade respectable and putting it in the hands of responsible men who will have more respect for the law. I think that there are respectable saloons, but a high license will make them all respectable, especially if that license is forfeited in case it is not lived up to. There are some Democrats in favor of high license, but it is a question as to how they will vote upon the final passage of the bill. On all subsidiary points they vote so as to kill off the main question. I hope, however the bill will pass."

THE PRICE OF LABOR.

What Is Paid for Different Kinds of Work in the Large Cities.

[New York Sun.]—The prices paid for labor in the various cities of this country are as follows:

Bricklayers—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $4.50; St. Louis, $4.50; Chicago, $3.50; Philadelphia, $3.50; Boston, $3.25; Baltimore, $3.50.

Brick Masons (fronts)—New York, $5; Cincinnati, $4.50; Chicago, $4; Boston, $3.50; Baltimore, $4; Philadelphia, $4; St. Louis, $4.25.

Carpenters—New York, $3.50; Cincinnati, $3; Chicago, $3; St. Louis, $4.25; Philadelphia, $2.75; Boston, $3; Baltimore, $2.50.

Cabinetmakers—New York, $3.50; Cincinnati, $2.50; Chicago, $3.50; St. Louis, $3; Philadelphia, $2.25; Boston, $3; Baltimore, $2.50.

Finishers—New York, $3.50; Cincinnati, $3; Chicago, $3.50; St. Louis, $3.50; Philadelphia, $1.90; Boston, $3; Baltimore, $2.50.

Foundrymen—New York, $3.50; Cincinnati, $2.50; Chicago, $2; St. Louis, $3; Philadelphia, $2.50; Boston, $2; Baltimore, $2.50.

Blacksmiths—New York, $3.50; Cincinnati, $2.50; Chicago, $2.75; St. Louis, $1.60; Philadelphia, $2.50; Baltimore, $2.50; Boston, $3.

Laborers—New York, $2; Cincinnati, $1.50; Chicago, $1.75; St. Louis, $2; Philadelphia, $2.25; Boston, $2.50; Baltimore, $2.50.

Painters—New York, $3; Cincinnati, $2.50; Chicago, $3; St. Louis, $2.75; Philadelphia, $2.50; Baltimore, $2.25; Boston, $2.50.

Plasterers—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $3.50; Chicago, $3; St. Louis, $4; Philadelphia, $3; Boston, $3.50.

Stone-masons—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $3.50; Chicago, $3.75; St. Louis, $3; Philadelphia, $3.50; Baltimore, $3.50; Boston, $3.

Stonecutters—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $3.50; Chicago, $3.75; St. Louis, $3.50; Philadelphia, $3.25; Boston, $3.50; Baltimore, $3.25.

Tin-roofers—New York, $2; Cincinnati, $3; Chicago, $2.75; St. Louis, $2.50; Philadelphia, $2.50; Boston, $2.75; Baltimore, $3.

Slaters—New York, $3; Cincinnati, $3.50; Chicago, $2.75; St. Louis, $3.50; Philadelphia, $3; Boston, $2.75; Baltimore, $3.

[It costs about 20 to 25 per cent more to live in New York than in any of the other cities above named, on account of high rents, high taxes, and dear food—especially meat.]

In the absence of suitable materials, or the time to prepare it, people often go without a dressing for salads. Buy Durkee's, and you will never trouble yourself to make another.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman, 3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

838 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobsen, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. REED & SONS PIANOS SOLD ONLY at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BARGAINS— In all grades of pianos and organs. Pianos and organs rented, and rentals applied on purchase. Pianos and organs tuned and repaired. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

BARGAINS—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $100, $125, $175. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, NEARLY new, for sale at a bargain. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851—VOSE & SONS pianos, grand uprights and squares, fully equal to the best made; 15,000 now in use; lowest prices; easiest payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., warerooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GABLER PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HARDMAN PIANOS SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

KNABE PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW ORGANS, $55, $65, $75; FINE instruments; fully guaranteed. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PIANOS ON CREDIT—$200 BUYS A fine new upright or square piano; rosewood case; fully warranted; $10 down, $8 monthly. Warerooms corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. A. SCHAAF & CO.

PIANOS TO LET—RENT-MONEY DEducted if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FINE new or second-hand piano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FINE new or second-hand Eastern-make piano at cash prices. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 150 State-st.

$75. $100, $125, $150 EACH, SQUARE and upright pianos; payments $[illegible], $6, and $7 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

100 PIANOS FOR RENT—MONEY paid as rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF SAloon fixtures; can be seen at 29 East Chicago-av. C. ENDERS.

REMOVAL OF MIRRORS AND offices, also new furniture, offices, ice-boxes and saloon fixtures made to order. JNO. LANDSIEDEL, 337 South Canal-st.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings, large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

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FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.,

Having erected a large and commodious building exclusively for storage purposes, are prepared to receive all kinds of household goods.
Private compartments for storage.
Advances made when desired.
Established 1875.
Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF Studebaker's best coupe rockaway carriages; good as new, with shifting partition, drop-lights in doors, partition, and back, pole and shafts, folding steps; all complete; cost $850; will sell for $280. Can be seen at the carriage shop of E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4—2—82 REceived. How can I guess all of your reasons for sending them. If you wish me to know please write. I have a memory and a hope.

PERSONAL—X X X X—WILL COMpare notes on Friday, May 4, if agreeable—last chance. BEPPO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 391 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$70,000—A fine block of 14 brick houses and ground, built in flats on one of the best business streets on the West Side; they rent for $11,000 to good tenants.
$41,000—4 new brick stores, 2 flats of 6 rooms each over each store; water, bath, and gas; rents now for $5,280.
$23,000—2 nice brick stores, flats over; lot 48x125, on Madison-st., near Ann.

DWELLING HOUSES.

$25,000—An elegant 16-room brick dwelling, cost $19,000 to build; fine barn, corner lot, 50x125, on Monroe-st.; house has every modern finish; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; possession can be had at once.
$8,000—All modern 10-room brick dwelling and lot, 28x125, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.; house has just been put in elegant order; possession now.
$5,000—Good 9-room 2-story framed house and lot, 25x125, on Walnut-st., near Hoyne; possession at once, or will bring $35 per month.
$7,300—Brand new brick, built in 3 flats, 6 rooms each, gas, water, and bath; lot 25x125; stands alone; rents now for $78 per month, on Webster-av., west of Lincoln Park; it is cheap.

VACANT LOTS.

$166 per foot—Do you want a bargain? Lot 25, 50, or 75 x155, fronting upon Jefferson Park, one of the finest locations for residence in Chicago, and only 1½ miles from Court-House; you may look Chicago over and you will not find another such a bargain; we are going to sell, and if you want a bargain will give you one.
$2,300 cash will buy lot 83x125 feet, east front, on Hermitage-av., 75 feet south of Polk-st.; here is 4 good lots for $625 each; they are cheap.
$125 per foot—First-class residence lot, 30x116, south front, on Walton-place, just east of Rush-st.; you will wish you had bought this property before two years more; it is first-class; growing property.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

28 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,000.
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant lot 25 feet front by 165 feet deep.

WEST SIDE.

376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,100.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,100.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
475 West Washington-st., 3-story marble front, $15,000.
43 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,350.
20 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
22 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.
400 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
418 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest, $60 per acre.

FOR SALE—MAY-DAY HOMES—
21 NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
EIGHT SOLD IN ONE WEEK.
THE HANDSOMEST COTTGES IN CHICAGO;
1½ STORIES HIGH AND BASEMENT.
LOCATED ON SOUTH AND WEST SIDES OF CITY.
THREE IN LAKE VIEW.
PRICE ONLY $1,500 TO $1,550 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT, BALANCE $15 MONTHLY.
NO PERSON CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A HOME ON THESE TERMS.
CALL FOR PLANS SHOWING COTTAGES AND WE WILL TAKE YOU TO SEE THEM.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
63 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
1,100 LOTS AND HOUSES SOLD IN 3 YEARS.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
OUR APRIL LIST includes choice property in all parts of the city. Call or send for one before buying.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DOCK, 106X365, south of Division-st. H. A. STREETER, 85 and 86 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES, STORES, and lots in Chicago and suburbs. Acre property on R. I. R. R. Choice residence lots on South Side and suburbs. A. B. TALLMAN, 207 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.
Choice lot, 30x125 feet........................ $3,000
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house with 35-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front No. 1831, 25 feet wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, heated by steam; three-story and basement; 4 rooms deep, with lot 25x125 feet; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $30,000. A bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front near Twenty-ninth-st., with barn; very desirable; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone front, south of Thirty-first-st., with brick barn, $16,500.
FINE NEW HOUSE, with 60-foot lot. One of the most elegant residences in the city; beautifully frescoed in oil; $65,000.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, real estate and house-renting agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
161 and 163 West Van Buren-st., south front, lot 40x187, running through and fronting on Boston-av., 3-story brick store on Van Buren-st., and cottage on Boston-av.; price $25,000.
Northwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Western-av., 80 feet on Western-av. by 110 feet on Van Buren-st.; price $7,200.
Van Buren-st., northwest corner of Center-av., 120 feet on Van Buren by 100 feet on Centre-av., $180 a foot Van Buren-st. front.
Van Buren-st., northeast corner Centre-av., 143 feet on Van Buren by 96 6-10 on Centre-av.; $125 a foot.
Van Buren-st., southwest corner of Throop-st., 50 feet on Van Buren by 110 feet on Throop-st., with house on Throop-st. corner of alley rented for $55 a month for 1883; this leaves 50x80 vacant and allows 10 feet for passage; price for all $12,000.
South Halsted-st., south of Twelfth-st., west front, 2-story brick store and flat, with cottage in rear; this property brings good rental, is in good order, and in busy part of the street; will be sold under the market; price $5,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
ON SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,
50 feet, improved, near Madison, $21,000.
24 feet, improved, near Adams, $8,500.
105x66 corner Taylor and Halsted, partially improved, $13,000.
Two good pieces north of Twelfth, east and west fronts, each $5,000.
30x120, with permanent improvements, Halsted, near Madison, rented for $2,800, $25,000.

ON MADISON-ST.,

near Elizabeth, 24x100, $12,000.
Near Elizabeth, 40x100, $20,000.
Near Halsted, an elegant stone-front, $30,000.
Near Lincoln, 30x125, south front, $7,000.
Near Hoyne, three 3-story stone-fronts, each $12,000.
Near Leavitt, 3-story brick, with brick barn, $12,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT PROPERTY.
50x125, on Seeley-av., north of Van Buren-st., $60 a foot.
56x169, on Lake-st., near Ada, $125 a foot.
80x110, northwest corner Western-av. and Van Buren-st., $80 a foot.
24x124, on Washington-boulevard, near Oakley, $100 a foot.
75x108, on Washington-boulevard, near California, $65 a foot.
24x110, on Washington-boulevard, near Staunton, $1,500.
25x110, 175 feet west of Fall-st., on Washington-boulevard, $50 a foot and three-fourths assessments.
50x125, south front, on Warren-av., near Lincoln, $100 a foot.
Fulton-st., next lot east of No. 663 Fulton-st., 25x111, $1,550. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—PRICE $5,500—TWO-STORY and basement brick residence, No. 117 Winchester-av., north of Van Buren, east front, 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, bath, and all improvements; walls and ceilings elegantly papered and decorated; a charming home; everything in thorough order and repair; rents for $600; title perfect; full abstract; possession May 1; terms $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, ROBSON WEDDELL, Room 5, No 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—509 WEST CONGRESS-ST., brick, painted white, 10 rooms, bath, closets, macadamized street; worth $6,000, will take $5,000 today. WM. H. CONDON, 242 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FAMILY RESidence, with immediate possession, 475 Washington-boulevard, three-story attic and basement, 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, electric bells, newly painted and decorated; lot 22x125, with fine south front. Price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 738 to 748 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $7,500; $2,000 cash down, balance $1,000 yearly until paid.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. Go and see them.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Lot 50x120, south front, on Warren-av., 44 feet west of Paulina-st. This property will be sold at much less than its value.
Inquire at 153 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—122 DE KALB-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-front house, arranged in two flats; rented for $600 per year; price $4,500; excellent investment. Apply at
CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—CHOICE lots. Bargains and easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY A NON-RESIDENT—A choice residence near Lincoln Park, one block from all street-car lines; house new and cheap at $6,000; forced sale at $5,400. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN-stone front residence, 385 Ontario-st.; house 25 x77, well built, with all modern improvements, and with large brick stable on separate lot in rear.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Address L. G., 516 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1860.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$50,000—SHARPSHOOTERS' Park, 16 miles from Chicago and 1 mile west of Pullman, on Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. depot on the land; one large building, 70x125, containing 20 rooms, with large hall 50x100 feet, with very large dining-room, 1 barn 44x75, and a large framed building, 30x140, for bowling-alley; the grounds are handsomely set out with trees and shrubbery; artesian well and beautiful lake; will make nice subdivision or a first-class location for manufacturing; fronts half mile on Halsted-st.; it is the best bargain offered around Chicago; it ought to sell for $100,000.
$6,000—60-acre farm, 4 blocks from depot, in Park Ridge, fronting on Main-st., inside the corporation; there is a good framed house, fine barn, orchard, and good fences, and a first-class, rich piece of land; Milwaukee graveled road runs from the farm into Chicago; only 13 miles from Chicago; for any kind of grain or gardening this is a first-class farm; it is worth $10,000, but if can sell at once $6,000 will buy it.
$3,000—10-acre farm, good house and barn; just six miles northwest of Chicago, near Irving Park; first-class land.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms. Monthly payments will buy a home. Great inducements offered to those who will build. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.; residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A COZY cottage or more pretentious dwelling, located convenient to schools, churches, depots, and Post-Office, call on E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, Ill. It is the suburb of Chicago, and with steam-cars and street-railroads possesses advantages not enjoyed by other places. Terms to suit the purchaser—cash down, long time, or monthly payments.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 242 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE—NEW 8-room cottage with 100x250 feet of good land, only two blocks from depot, in desirable location, price $1,800. A. H. HOVEY, 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON — HOUSES and lots. Can suit all classes; easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 122 La Salle-st. or No. 6731 Prairie-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE — ACRE PROPERTY — A tract of about 7 acres just outside city limits, near by and accessible to several lines of railroad; good supply of water obtainable for manufacturing purposes. This tract will subdivide very advantageously. Will sell on satisfactory terms. For further particulars address G. H. W., care Room 30 Times Building.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—HANDSOME story-and-half brick-basement cottage; barn and sheds; extensive, well-improved grounds; large and small fruits; price, $2,500; easy terms. Apply to J. L. DAY, Glencoe, or abstract-office, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — SOUTH EVANSTON—Houses and lots; best bargains ever offered. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Our spring list of real estate in each of the leading suburbs is now prepared; mailed on application. In this list we note the distance to each suburb and commutation fare. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY our specialty; lots, $5 to $85 per foot; houses, $1,000 to $40,000. SMITH & ELLIOT, 96 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — GOOD HOUSE and barn, very convenient to business, south of city; terms easy. GEO. McKINNEY, Room 15, 70 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$6,000—THE LAST WEEK this will be offered at $6,000—50-acre farm just 13 miles from Court-House in Chicago; good framed house, first-class framed barn; orchard and lasting water; just one-half mile south of depot in Park Ridge; fronts on main street running south from depot; the land is all under cultivation, and it lies as handsome as a garden; the soil is black and rich, and for any kind of grain or gardening it cannot be excelled in Cook County; a beautiful graveled road from front of the house in to Chicago; it is a bargain at $6,000; you cannot buy any such land within a mile of the depot for less than $150 per acre, improved; this is one-half mile from depot, right in town, and well improved, with good fences, for $120 per acre. It sold in '73 for $18,000; it ought to bring $6,000 at auction in the dullest of panic times. Any man can get rich off of this fifty acres by any kind of a gardener. This is the last chance. Want money cause of sale.
$3,100—A fine 220-acre improved farm, with the best 9-room, 2-story framed farm-house in the county; good orchard, lasting water, 20 acres nice timber, and there is no better farm land in the State; four miles from Le Roy, Fillmore County, Minn.; $800 cash down; pays $400 per year rent. Great bargain.
100-acre farm 25 miles west of Chicago, on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; first-class 10-room brick house, two barns, and orchard; beautiful large evergreens and all kinds of shrubbery; every acre under good fence, and as good, rich land as can be found in Illinois; two trains a day; farm adjoins town of 3,000 people; half-mile from depot. Will trade for clear improved city property. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OCONOMOWOC — FINE building site on the south shore of Oconomowoc Lake, with nearly 20 acres of land belonging to the estate of the late Dr. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee. Improved with neat frame house built in 1876, suitable for summer residence; also tenement house, fine barn, etc. For full particulars apply to
JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney-at-Law,
95 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE to sell on commission. Careful attention assured. References. Fair prices and no charge unless sale is effected. Loans negotiated. Call and see me. A. B. TALLMAN, 207 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE to sell on commission. References. Fair prices and no charge unless sale is effected. Loans negotiated. Call and see me. A. B. TALLMAN, 207 South Clark-st., Room 11, corner Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, nicely furnished, with board, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath.

244 OHIO-ST. — FOUR GENTLEMEN can find board. References.

324 INDIANA, NEAR RUSH-ST.—NICEly furnished room with board, suitable for 2 gents; hot and cold water, bath, etc. References.

SOUTH SIDE.

119 TWENTY-FIRST-ST. — NICELY-furnished alcove, with or without board.

1249 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED rooms in private family, with board and home comforts.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen. Transient and day-boarders accommodated.

CLARENCE HOUSE—CORNER STATE and Harrison-sts.—Terms, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; $6 to $14 per week; also furnished rooms without board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.; most central location in Chicago: 75 cents and $1 per day.

THE BEST $2 PER DAY HOTEL IN Chicago is the Atlantic, side Lake Shore and Rock Island depot.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN BOARD FOR man and wife or two young gentlemen. References required and given. Address Post-Office Box 3.6, Evanston, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against purchasing draft for $500 made payable to David C. Smith, or D. C. Smith, by People's Savings Bank, of Detroit, on Gallatin National Bank of New York; said draft was stolen from me last night, and payment on same has been stopped.
W. B. WILKERSON.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT Paving, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 115 Washington-st., Room 10.

BEECHER TELEPHONE COMPANY, 97 Clark-st., Room 21—Parties desiring to secure territory or other interest in this company are invited to call and investigate. Telephone in operation at office of company. Send for prospectus and descriptive circular.

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, AND BALanced. Disputed or complicated accounts audited and straightened out. Best references. D 38, Tribune office.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

MR. G. L. HARRISON WILL OPEN up a new and complete stock of confectioneries; also will manufacture ice cream wholesale and retail; ice-cream parlor fitted up in the finest style for ladies and gentlemen. I have the service of Mr. Boyle, of New York, who has been in the business for several years; he has made ice cream for the best families in New York; guaranteed to give satisfaction; give us a call. Will open Monday, April 30, 523 West Madison-st., corner Bishop court.

TYPEWRITER COPYING ACCUrately done; special rates for circular letters. B. F. HANSON & CO., 52, 107 Dearborn-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE, TO move, rear of 286 West Washington-st., fronting on Carpenter. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—TWO COBEY OR WILLiams folding beds; cheap for cash; good repair. Address or call at once. T. MOREHOUSE, 159 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE LEFT OF THOSE ELEgant new 2-story marble-front houses on Thirty-seventh-st., between Vincennes and Stanton-avs.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Pardridge's dry goods store, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—3-STORY RESIDENCE 3038 Prairie-av. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling on Bryant-av., between Vincennes and Stanton; $60 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 rooms, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; the best house and furniture for the money on South Side; large lot, and the sewerage is perfect and the house is in complete order; four rooms deep on parlor floor; now is your time to get a complete house for one year or longer. C. H. GAUBERT, Room 15, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2502 MICHIGAN-AV.—NINE rooms; two-story and basement brown-stone octagon front; very desirable; $80 and board for one. Call at house.

TO RENT—3626 AND 3628 ELLIS PARK, octagon stone-front, 10 rooms; bath, cellar; all modern improvements; the finest neighborhood in the city. Also, 1324 Wabash-av., 20 rooms, all in first-class order. H. LOWY, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon-front brick dwelling, 235 Thirtieth-st.; all modern improvements; will put in first-class order. Apply to D. B. RICE, 2901 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 15 rooms, or would sell furniture. Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Address L 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2822 CALUMET-AV.

TO RENT—1626 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY and basement, 14 rooms; large barn.
S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$60—ONE OF THE BEAUtiful 2-story and basement octagon stone-front houses, with all modern improvements, in my new block, 738 to 748 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln; nice and clean; sewerage and ventilation has been fully approved by Board of Public Works, and I will warrant against any sewer-gas; or I will sell cheap with a cash payment of $2,000, and balance in yearly payments of $1,000, or $100 monthly.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK, 11 rooms, Park-av. residences. I. E. ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM ATtic brick cottage at 907 West Polk-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 6-ROOM BRICK houses on Campbell-av., near Twelfth-st.; rent $25. JOHN N. YOUNG, 84 Washington-st., Rooms 5 and 7.

TO RENT—$35—443 SOUTH LEAVITT-st.—2-story and basement brick; 10 rooms; just been painted, papered, and calcimined throughout; 200 feet from Ogden-av. cars. JOHN D. PARKER, 156 Washington-st., Room 35, 10 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon brick, all modern improvements, furnace and gas-fixtures. 743 Washington Boulevard.

TO RENT—NO. 115 NORTH PAULINA-st., 2-story, 9-room house for $35; 4 rooms $17, 5 rooms $20; will take less if rent is secured for one year from May 1. Call at 169 North Paulina-st. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM ATtic brick cottage at 1111 West Lake-st.; all modern improvements; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridge's Dry-Goods Store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—112 PARK-AV., BETWEEN Wood and Lincoln-sts., 2-story 12-room house with large lot. Inquire at 624 Washington-boulevard, or Room 30, 164 East Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—146 LINCOLN-AV., 2-STORY and cellar stone front dwelling, with all modern improvements.
Flat northwest corner Wells and Division-sts.; the same has 7 rooms and all modern improvements.
ADOLPH LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class residence, No. 385 Ontario-st., 3-story and basement brown-stone front, dining-room on first floor; with large brick stable; will be sold or put in perfect order and rented from one to three years.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 3-story and basement house, 228 Dearborn-av.; complete in every respect. WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BRICK; 7 ROOMS; $30; NEAR park; good order. 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—NO. 307 SUPERIOR-ST., near the lake, to private family only, south front, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Apply at No. 6 Rush-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling No. 11 Wisconsin-st., overlooking Lincoln Park. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY stone-front No. 416 La Salle-av.; $100 per month. H. A. HURLBUT, 97 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—400 SUPERIOR-ST., 2-STORY and basement house of ten rooms; modern conveniences; good view of the lake. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

3016 and 3018 Archer-av., several flats.
2946 Prairie-av., 14-room house, fine location; $83.33 per month.

WEST SIDE.

101 Winchester-av., near Jackson, brick house, $50 per month.
1461, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1475, 1477 Fulton-st., near Albany-av., good neighborhood, 9-room brick houses, only $30 per month each.
736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, two 8-room flats.
478½ West Lake-st., corner Sheldon, two flats, $17 and $18 per month.
Store 741 West Madison-st., with basement; good location for grocery or hardware.

NORTH SIDE.

Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield, new buildings, all modern improvements:
Main floor and basement, 11 rooms, $35 per month.
211 and 281 Tremont-st., 8-room brick houses, $33.33 per month each.

LAKE VIEW.

Cottages and 2-story houses on Halsted-st., near Fullerton and Lincoln-avs.; fine location; $25 to $35 per month.

ENGLEWOOD.

Cedar-st., near School-st., houses and cottages in good neighborhood, modern improvements, $30 and $22.50 per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Hide and Leather National Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
New and very desirable South Side flats, east front, Nos. 3530 to 3536 State-st., five rooms with closets, extending the full depth of building (62 feet); good light, ventilation, private halls, large piazza in rear, and all conveniences for genteel housekeeping; will be completed by May 1.
SAM'L GEHR,
114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, 7 rooms, every convenience, separate entrance and yard. 2063 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE FLATS IN Seaverns Building, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 6, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS, 4 TO 6 rooms each, suitable for small families, in Lombard Building, 16, 18, 20 Third-av.
ALFRED W. SANSOME,
Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3027 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO elegant flats of 8 rooms each; hot and cold water in 3 sleeping rooms, and all other conveniences. Apply on premises before 9 a. m., or after 4 p. m.
WM. HANSBROUGH,
123 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—COMPLETE 6-ROOM FLAT, having every convenience, in Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT seven-room "Euclid" flats, 3359 and 3362 Michigan-boulevard; bath, gas-fixtures, and every convenience; newly papered, etc.; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FLAT, CORner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. Apply at office of D. W. IRWIN, 2 Chamber of Commerce.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS.
93 Laflin, six-room flat, with all modern improvements, $40.
539 West Madison, a fine 7-room flat, with bath, etc., second floor, $40.
712 West Indiana, two new 7-room flats, $25 and $28.
317 West Congress, 6-room flat, second floor, in fine order, only $23.50.
517 Warren-av., 7-room flat in new stone-front, first floor, with modern improvements, only $35.
735 West Jackson, lower floor, five rooms, and barn, only $20.
380 West Madison, two nice 4-room suites.
296 West Monroe, three nice 6-room flats.
11 Osborne-st., new brick, two suites, 4 rooms each, $12, and a large list of others, by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side House Renting Agents,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—
$16 per month, one flat, 24 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month, one flat, 35 Fillmore-st.
$13 per month, one flat, 257 Western-av.
$14 per month, one flat, 10 Harvard-st.
$17 per month, one flat, 1161 West Taylor-st.
$22, two-story brick house, 25 Gresham-st.
$34, three-story brick house, 40 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 582 Western-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—3 TO 4 ROOMS, corner Van Buren and Aberdeen-sts. Apply at Room 14, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT 203 SOUTH Paulina-st. See owner, 489 Jefferson-st. Possession May 1.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 6-ROOM BRICK flats, Aberdeen-st., $20, $22, $25 a month. Apply to GEORGE DEPPISH, 105 Gurley-st., one block south of Harrison.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, 489 and 493 West Van Buren-st. See them. Also 4-room flats in the rear, $15 and $18.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4 ROOMS EACH at 271 and 273 West Randolph-st.
Flat of 8 rooms, 2700 State-st.
S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILIES only—Flats in the Hotel Albany, southwest corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., that will be completed May 1. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern conveniences and improvements, including new Crane water elevator, gas fixtures, wood mantels and sideboards, etc. I will finish flats to suit tenants who rent before April 18. Plans may be seen at my office.
JAMES M. GAMBLE,
Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—ONE OF the finest and most comfortable flats of 8 rooms in the city; newly built, and with side view of lake; gas-fixtures and all possible modern improvements; location, 290 East Huron-st., second floor; no children. Possession immediately. Apply on premises or of COLE & CO., 168 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—259 LA SALLE-AV., LA Burnum apartment house, 7-room flat, first floor, west front, six south windows, gas-fixtures, screens, two store rooms, in strictly first-class order, $75. Call on R. A. BOWER, at Rand, McNally & Co.'s, 148 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM, MAIN STORY flat, 515 North-av., fronting Lincoln Park, near Dearborn-av. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE French flats, all modern improvements; good plumbing and sewerage:
First and third floors, No. 232 Chestnut-st.
Basement, first and second floors, No. 209 North Clark-st.
CHARLES A. SCHMIDT, No. 46 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—REDUCTION IN RENT TO first-class tenants. Flats of 7 rooms, bath-room, and laundry in good locality on the North Side. A. F. STEVENSON, 35 Dearborn-st., Room 21, or E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 FIRST-STORY FLATS, 4 rooms, Garfield-av., $25; 5 rooms and bath, $25. Apply 235 Burling-st.

TO RENT—FLAT; 4 ROOMS; 3 CLOSets; $16; second floor; near park; to adults. 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLOR SUITE and chamber near the lake and business; board if desired. 11 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished front alcove room, ample closet-room, private bath, hot and cold water, gas; also, single room. Gentlemen only. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2123 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICEly furnished alcove and other rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st., by the day, week or month; terms moderate.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms; terms moderate.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AN ELEgant front alcove room, with use of bath. Apply at 2656 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF TWO-story frame cottage containing 7 airy, well-lighted rooms; east front. 77 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—$20—NEAR THROOP AND Van Buren-sts., second floor, 4 rooms and bath-room. Address N 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR LARGE ROOMS FOR small family. E. KREYSSLER, 2168 Archer-av.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY near Union Park two or more good rooms at $12 to $15. 511 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, on Ashland-av., south of Madison-st. Address F 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—518 WEST MADISON-ST.—Front flat, one furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, REFerences given and required. 280 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED room. 57 Cass-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED bedrooms, with use of sitting-room, at 105 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—THE TWO FINE STORES, 187 and 189 Twenty-second-st., in Seaverns Building. Apply at Room 6, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—232 LAKE-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement store; good elevator. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE AND BASEment, 108 and 110 Franklin-st. Also large corner business room on second floor of 104 and 106 Franklin-st., fronting on street 140 feet, with good elevator.
WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 372 West Lake-st.; rent $50 per month. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL STORE northwest corner of Wells and Division-sts.
ADOLPH LOEB & BRO.
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER STORES and flats, Thirty-fifth-st. and Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON CLARK-ST., near Madison, from May 1. Inquire at or address 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE, 18 AND 20 RIVER-st., 5 stories and basement; dock in rear; water elevator. F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS IN FIRST National Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Inquire at Room 217.

TO RENT — FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room; steam-heat, large vault, at No. 95 Washington-st., suitable for banking, real estate, or railroad, etc. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF offices or one large office or salesroom, third floor, fronting on State and Washington-sts.; all modern conveniences. A most desirable location for professional men or jewelers. Apply at Room 14, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICES, 34 Monroe-st., next to Palmer House; best rooms; Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Inquire at Room 4 third floor.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGton-st.
Building is being made elegant and complete, with elevator, etc.
Each office to have water and vault.
Rents low.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES.
In the Nixon Building, corner Monroe-st., excellent corner office suite on the sixth floor, a splendid chance for architects, and several single rooms on other floors; fire-proof building; elevator. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE LARGE MAIN-FLOOR office now occupied by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 94 and 96 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4 in the building.

TO RENT — SEVERAL OFFICES ON the second and third floors Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OFFICES.
167 and 169 Washington-st., several offices.
STORES.
741 and 867 West Madison-st.; in good location for retail trade. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.:
Dwelling No. 773 West Congress-st. $25
No. 1073 Fulton-st. 20
Lower half No. 25 Willard-place 15
Flat of 6 rooms, modern improvements, 241 West Madison-st. 35
Also one of 3 rooms 15

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF BUILDing 38 and 40 La Salle-st., 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 50x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER, CORner Clinton and Monroe-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE st., basement 40 by 100 feet, with or without power; good light for manufacturing; location near the business centre; immediate possession; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD 8-room house on South or North Side; owners only; state terms and describe. L 84, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE 32X42 INCH engine, three large boilers, extra flange, Wyandotte fire-box metal, guaranteed as good as new; size 28x48; two flue; four boilers, extra flange, medium size. These boilers and engine have steam drums and all connections complete; would exchange for good real estate. Address or call at Room 14, 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MATCH MACHINERY OF ALL DEscriptions, with latest improvements, for sale. Address M C, P.-O. drawer D D, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND OTIS steam shovel; must be in good condition; state price and where shovel can be seen. Address R X A, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st., (after May 2 at 94 Washington-st., Room 26). Day and evening. Typewriting without extra charge. Office, Room 78. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, Private and individual instruction. Typewriting without additional charge. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN LATIN, Greek, mathematics, and English branches; coaching for college examinations. Address G 93, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND private libraries and single volumes. Seasides and magazines. CHAPIN'S, cor. Madison & Dearborn.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper in a wholesale house as assistant; one familiar with coal business preferred. Address, giving references and salary wanted, F 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LEADING RETAIL dry-goods house, a young man as assistant in office; wages low at first. Address, with references, H 48, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF every commercial traveler in the United States—To sell Grout's excelsior iron watch, mortar, boat, spectacle, and padlock signs. Call and examine. Excelsior Sign Co., L. S. GROUT, Manager, 121 Fifth-av.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN who has some experience in adding large columns; must be quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, H 49, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — SHOEMAKER — A BOTtomer on gents' fine sewed work. Steady job to the right man. 38 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APply to ANDREW HAMILTON, 80 Thirty-ninth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TAILORS—A GOOD BUSHelman at 183 South Clark-st. Rooms 21 and 22.

WANTED—A GENERAL ENGRAVER and a stencil cutter to go to Minneapolis. Good pay, steady work. Call at E. H. HANSON'S, 35 Clark.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER TO go to Texas. Apply to JOHN H. MILLER, 5715 State-st., or to C. L. KAUFER, Bryan, Tex.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER TO DRIVE furniture wagon. Call today between 4 and 6 p. m. at barn, 77 Mather-st. MOORE BROS.

WANTED—COACHMAN—COLORED—Must be a good driver; thoroughly understand the care of horses, carriage, and cow; no night driving. Call at 116 Loomis-st., near Van Buren. Bring reference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A CAREFUL, THOROUGH architectural draughtsman. Address M 13, Tribune office, stating experience and wages wanted.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES FASTselling, money-making goods free to active men seeking permanent business. It may pay you to investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN to act as butler and dining-room servant; also a good female cook; man and wife preferred. References required. Apply at 416 La Salle-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 166 TWENTY-FOURTH-st., near Michigan-av., a girl to do housework in a family.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN kitchen girls. 70 North Clark-st., restaurant.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GERMAN or Scandinavian. Apply at 432 Fulton-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD draughtsman. Address G 1, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class engineer of 20 years' experience; or in repairing steam and gas fitting; city or country. Address N 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO to do general housework, or kitchenwork. Call today at 213 North State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. B. TALLMAN,
Real Estate and Loans,
207 South Clark-st., Room 11.
Special attention to sale of first-class residence and business property.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 180 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 & 7.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards. HOOD & COOPER, 130 Dearborn.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY ONE OF the best-located drug-stores in the beautiful and fast-growing City of Rockford, Ill.; sales last year amounted to about $20,000; stock and fixtures valued at about $6,000; reason for selling, ill-health. Address R. C. ROWLAND, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—750 ACRES TIMBER LAND and saw-mill; capacity 6,000 feet per day; mill and engine in good running order, and most approved pattern; hickory and oak abundant, and of excellent quality, three miles west of Shobonier, Fayette County, Illinois. Address C. CONKLING, Springfield, Ill., or JAMES CONKLING JR., Shobonier, Fayette Co., Ill.

FOR SALE — GOOD BUSINESS chances—An old established grocery stand, doing a cash, paying business on a prominent corner on West Lake-st.
A good cigar-stand on Archer-av., doing a good business; stock and fixtures, $500.
Several finely-furnished flats, 7 to 21 rooms each, in good locations. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE set of candy manufacturing implements, together with a lot of shelving, show cases, counters, candy jars, candy tinpans, small scales, and other furniture. 3500 Cottage Grove-av. Call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—GROCERY IN SPLENDID location; two horses and wagons, fixtures, etc., complete; a sure thing for somebody; reasons, other business. Address G 38, Tribune office.

FLOURING MILLS—I AM DESIROUS of removing my mills to some wheat-growing section; large town preferred; steam power, 125 horse; capacity, 150 barrels; gradual reduction roller process; new and first-class in every respect; parties or localities desiring such a mill please address M. K. SWARTZ, Grundy Centre, Ia.

HOTEL MEN—A MAN OR COMPANY of men with the necessary means to build and operate a first-class hotel in the City of Pierre, Dakota, can make a fortune in a few years, there being no accommodations adequate to the crowds arriving daily. For further particulars call on or address FERRIS & BRINK, Pierre, Dakota.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., whereaddress A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,000 TO take the agency at Chicago of a manufactory located about 300 miles away; line exclusive; trade established; long demand. Address W. H. TURNER, Windsor Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS for a good covered buggy or horse and buggy. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—
$3,500—Fine stock of well assorted clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, now in store in town of 2,000 people in Fulton County, Ill. Stock is new and bought for cash. Will take good farm or wild lands in Illinois or West. Poor health the cause of trade.
$2,000—All furniture and fixtures in fine 15-room modern stone-front house full of boarders, on North Side, near Washington Park; furniture is new and first-class. Will take good lot in city or house and lot in suburbs; furniture cost $5,300. Would pay some cash difference for a good trade.
$18,000—4 10-room octagon front brick houses and lots on Walnut-st., in city, for good improved farm, or wild lands. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD TWO-STORY and basement octagon stone-front house and lot for 40 acres in suburb, not more than four blocks from depot or 15 miles out. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPerty, several farms in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT, WITH leases paying 8 per cent on $20,000; want land, or merchandise that can be moved. Address Box 43, Atkinson, Ill.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

POOL AND BILLIARDS—$75 UP; ONE Monarch billiard and pool table to match; repairing attended to. 235 South Franklin-st.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. I. Reddick, of Omaha, is at the Sherman.

Sir Charles Lilly, of Queensland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, of the United States army, is at the Grand Pacific.

United-States-Senator C. F. Manderson, of Nebraska, is at the Grand Pacific.

Maj. A. D. Warren, Worcester, and Lieut. H. S. Scott, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

Mr. George M. Pullman and family will leave for an extended tour of California this week.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their last prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A society to be known as the Knights of Total Abstinence was organized in Holy Family parish yesterday, fifty-three young men signing the roll of membership.

Austin J. O'Malley, the 4-year-old son of Police-Officer John O'Malley, of the Twelfth Street Station, died at the home of his parents, No. 431 South Morgan street, last evening.

Adjutant-General R. C. Drum, of Washington, is at the Sherman. He is on his way to Leavenworth, Kas., to make the semi-annual inspection of the National Military Penitentiary.

By falling down stairs at No. 85 Chicago avenue yesterday morning P. Erickson, a Swedish tailor, sustained possibly fatal injuries about the head. He was removed to his home, at No. 23 Milton avenue.

Thomas O'Gorman, a brakeman on the Northwestern Road, was run over by a freight-train of that road at Crystal Lake yesterday morning and instantly killed. He was 21 years old, and his home was at No. 76 Emma street.

Col. Phillips, of the First National Bank of this city, and Mrs. S. B. Cavenor, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., were married last evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The ceremony was performed at the pastor's residence, No. 535 West Monroe street.

A young man named Thomas Dwyer was locked up at the armory last night charged with burglarizing the residence of his step-father, George Hayden, No. 13 Sholto street, and stealing an overcoat and a watch and chain. Hayden makes the charge.

Hattie King and Louis Bishop indulged in a jealous quarrel last night in the woman's room on State street, near Harrison, and Hattie drew a knife and seriously wounded her lover in the left cheek and left hand. Both were locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

At a meeting of the Central Memorial Committee of the military organizations of the city yesterday it was announced that Gen. Sheridan would probably act as Chief Marshal on Decoration-Day, and that the parade and ceremonies would be of the most imposing character.

Frank Hora, 8 years old, was watching a game of ball at the corner of Twentieth and Brown streets yesterday afternoon when, owing to a wild pitch by Jake W. Cramer, the ball struck young Hora in the neck, injuring him, it is supposed, very dangerously. He was taken to his home at No. 715 South Morgan street.

It is now a noticeable fact that Dearborn street is fast becoming the centre for coal dealers just as La Salle street is for insurance men, and among the latest removals to this street is that of Robert Law's main coal-office, which will, on the first of the month, be removed to No. 143 Dearborn street, in THE TRIBUNE Building.

Emil Baumgartener, who says he is the owner of a greenhouse at No. 55 La Salle avenue, complained at the Harrison Street Station last night that he had been drugged in a saloon on Clark street near Harrison and robbed of a gold watch and chain and $14 in money. Emil was very drunk, and did not look as though he had ever owned $14 at one time in his life. No arrests.

The residence of W. B. Wilkinson, corner of Sixty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue, Englewood, was entered Saturday night by burglars, who evidently knew the premises well and where the valuables were kept. They took $404 in cash and a draft for $600 on the Gallatin Bank, N. Y. The draft is payable to D. C. Smith, and had been indorsed by Smith. No clew to the burglars.

Mrs. Reed, a light among the liberals, informed her friends at Liberty Hall yesterday that Mars, Venus, Mercury, and Saturn were approaching the equator in north declension, a circumstance foreshadowing storms to which Iowa cyclones were but as summer zephyrs. She thought that the Government should appoint an astrologer instead of bothering about the tariff and such matters.

A Madison street car was boarded on the West Side yesterday by a crowd of small boys, who were in search of pocket-money, and who adopted a bold and successful plan for accommodating themselves. Two of the youngsters began scuffling in the car, and, while the conductor was trying to pull them apart, another one of the gang—a little fellow about 8 years old—fished out a handful of change from the side coat-pocket of the would-be peacemaker. The boys then left the car and escaped.

At an early hour yesterday morning a cutting affray took place at Novotonir's saloon on Throop near Eighteenth street, Charles Slauskey, a young man, being badly hacked about the face and body. In the evening a dance was in progress at the above-named place and was attended by a gang of hoodlums. Slauskey, who lives on Forty-third street, in the Town of Lake, entered the place, and, getting into a quarrel, a huge butcher-knife was thrust into his back near the shoulders, making an ugly and dangerous wound.

Two sandbaggers interviewed Edward Johnson, a carpenter, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, meeting him on Kinzie street, near Jefferson avenue. They knocked him down with a blow on the head and then relieved him of a pocket-knife, his only available assets. He was conveyed to the East Chicago Avenue Station in an unconscious condition, caused partly by the blow he had received and partly by the liquor he had imbibed. After the gash in his head had been stitched up he was removed to his home at No. 142 Sedgwick street. His assailants escaped.

A meeting of soldiers of the late War was held yesterday afternoon at No. 183 Clark street to make arrangements for Decoration-Day. The work of procuring subscriptions was allotted to different members, and each one was furnished with a book, on the cover of which are the signatures of L. W. Perce, President, and John R. Floyd, Secretary. Those who subscribe should see that those names are on the book. A communication was received from the Rev. J. H. Barrows extending an invitation to the veterans to attend the memorial services to be held at Central Music-Hall Sunday evening, May 27. An address will be delivered by Dr. Barrows on "The Work of the Soldier." The communication was referred to the Committee on Exercises.

Something over a year ago the Western Indiana Railroad Company lost by a systematic series of robberies about $4,000 worth of brass and copper railroad appliances, the work being finally traced to an organized gang of old thieves. Two of them were arrested and are now doing time in Joliet. Two other men who are supposed to have figured in the scheme—two Hebrews named B. Davis and C. Lewis—fled to Canada, and for a long time nothing was heard of them. They returned to Chicago not long ago, and Saturday night were both arrested by Special Officer Healey, of the Western Indiana. The prisoners were locked up at the Harrison Street Station over night, but were yesterday quietly removed to another station—"planted"—in order to escape lawyers and writs of habeas corpus. Davis is 50 years old, and Lewis is 31.

T. E. Wheeler, a well-dressed man who is registered at the Tremont House, met Officer Goggin on the street about 9 o'clock last night and complained that he had been robbed of a small sum of money by a young woman rooming on La Salle street. Goggin arrested the woman, whose name is Addie Martin, and took her to the Harrison Street Station, Wheeler accompanying them there. At the station the prisoner admitted having received the money, but asserted that he had given it to her, and at the same time made a grave charge against him. Wheeler did not deny the charge, but made an effort to escape from the room when the young woman was telling her story. Accordingly he, as well as the woman, was locked up, the man hanging his head with shame as he was conducted to his cell. He wanted the Sergeant to send for Charlie Hilton or George Cobb, of the Tremont.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

THE ORGANIZATION IS READY TO SUPPORT THE MAYOR WHEN HE BEGINS THE WORK OF REFORM.

There was a well-attended mass-meeting of persons interested in the Citizens' League at the First Congregational Church last evening. Prof. Boardman offered prayer, and after a few brief remarks concerning the importance of the work of the league he introduced the Hon. C. C. Bonney, who delivered an interesting speech. The latter said that the movement of the Citizens' League had not been a mere local success, but had spread and become of a National character. He felt that the relations of the church to man were grievously at fault. There were great temples built, which did well in their work of holy religion, but it was for only a few hours each week, while saloons were tearing down their work all the week round, day and night. The time had come when the church doors should be open seven days and nights in the week. The Citizens' League had had the support of the churches and the public press, such as had never been given any other charitable movement, but there was a necessity of the churches taking hold and doing more practical work. They gave Sunday morning to the praise of God, and it would be very fit to devote Sunday evening to such a work as that of saving the young. Thus a greater interest would be aroused in it than could be obtained in any other way. If the league should succeed in having all of the laws enforced nineteen-twentieths of all the evils of society would be stopped.

Mr. Andrew Paxton, agent of the league, said that something besides mere talking must be done in order to save the Nation. In spite of all the earnest talk and work this city found itself today in such an immoral state as to deserve contempt of the whole world. There was a terrible future in store if prompt action was not taken. Heretofore they had been trying to cure the effects, but they must get at the root of the matter and stop the cause or the work would increase so rapidly that they could accomplish nothing. Infamous dens existed here such as would not be allowed in any heathen country. Even within a stone's throw of the church wherein he spoke was a low den run by a man known to be of the worst character, and licensed by the city. If the Mayor really proposed to reform the city the Citizens' League would stand by him.

WHERE IS NELSON?

A SCORE OR MORE OF EMPLOYES MOURN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THEIR EMPLOYER.

A young man named W. M. Mattix, recently arrived from Cincinnati, called at THE TRIBUNE office last night and complained that he had every reason to believe that himself and about twenty-five other unfortunates, men and women, had been swindled by their late employer, J. C. Nelson, Superintendent and main guy of a silver polish manufacturing establishment at No. 155 East Washington street. Mattox says that he applied to Nelson for employment in answer to an advertisement inserted in a morning paper. When he applied for work Nelson informed him that he wanted a man to work up a city trade for his silver polish, for which service he would pay $12 a week, but he first demanded a deposit of $2 as security for an agent's outfit. Mattix informed him that he had no capital other than a good character and a desire to obtain honorable employment. Nelson expressed himself satisfied with the young man's conversation and appearance, and immediately placed him in charge of the office of the concern. Mattix went to work for Nelson on Monday last, with the understanding that he was to get his wages every Saturday. On Saturday at 11 a. m. Nelson sent Mattix to the Second National Bank to draw $781, which money he said he wanted to use for paying off his "hands." Mattix has not seen nor heard anything from his boss since he handed over to him the money he had drawn from the bank. Mr. Mattix further says that in case an applicant for a position could not furnish the $2 deposit required he would take $1, or a ring, or shirt-stud,—anything in fact that a person might have about him of any value. To confirm this statement the young man showed the reporter a number of deposit receipts for various sums of money and sundry articles of jewelry. The opinion generally expressed by Nelson's late employés is, that their boss has skipped for parts unknown, though it is quite possible that he may have been sandbagged and is in quarantine.

THE FEEHANVILLE SCHOOL.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS VISIT THE INSTITUTION AND FIND THAT IT WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY WITHIN THREE WEEKS.

A number of gentlemen representing the Board of Managers of the new St. Mary's Training-School for Boys, at Feehanville, two miles north of Desplaines, visited the new institution yesterday for the purpose of devising means for supply the buildings with water. The gentlemen composing the visiting delegation were: Messrs. Bernard Curtis, P. H. Rice, D. F. Brenner, Bernard Callaghan, James H. Burke, F. W. Young, P. F. Gillespie, J. B. Lynch, James Barnett, J. J. McGrath, Lambert Moninger, Peter Conlan, and William J. Hynes. The party left the city on the 9 a. m. train on the Northwestern Railroad. At Desplaines the party was met at the depot by Brother Tellow, Director of the school, who had two wagons in readiness to transfer his visitors to the school building. The morning was principally devoted to rambling about the premises and inspecting the new buildings, which are rapidly approaching completion. At noon, Brother Tellow invited his visitors to the refectory, where an excellent repast awaited them. After dinner the Board of Directors held a special meeting to decide upon the question of a water supply for the institution. After listening to a few suggestions from Brother Tellow on the subject, the board finally unanimously agreed upon the building of a steam pump, which would draw water from the Desplaines River into a large tank of 100 barrels capacity to be erected on the roof of the main building. At the meeting Brother Tellow reported that he was receiving the greatest possible encouragement in forwarding the work on the building from representative citizens of all religious denominations. Subscriptions to the building fund are coming in rapidly, and the brother says that he will positively be ready to remove the boys from their old quarters on Archer avenue to the new building within three weeks. The two wings of the building, which are nearly completed, are four stories high, 38 by 80 feet, and will accommodate 250 boys. There are 440 acres of land upon the farm, all under cultivation.

ALMOST A FIGHT.

THE RING INVADEDD BY TOWN OF LAKE POLICEMEN.

A prize-fight was to have taken place yesterday afternoon for a purse of $50 a side. The ground was selected several days ago, and was a brickyard in the rear of Fowler's packing-house on Thirty-ninth street. About noon yesterday there was a sprinkling of the "short-haired" men around. About 2 o'clock they began to talk and some money was put up on an individual who it was claimed "could do de best of 'em up." His name was Reddy, and he resides in the Rebecca street "patch" on the West Side and achieved his notoriety as a slugger by doing up Appleton's policemen. The other faction were in a saloon opposit Reddy's headquarters. In the meantime a delegation from the Levee had arranged a ring on the hard clay of the brickyard. It was composed of troughs that are used to shelter the brick during inclement weather. They were piled up a distance of three feet and made a very fair rope guard. About 3 o'clock, after all the preliminaries had been perfected, the gang filed out of the saloon, and on the sidewalk some one in loud tones said he was willing to put up $25 against $10 that Reddy would "take the cake." The pugilists were scarcely at the battle-ground when a squad of policemen came in sight, and made attempts to capture the principals. They failed, however, for all ran to the city's side of the line, and the Lake officers did not follow them. The fight will take place this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN COMEDY AT M'VICKER'S.

The trio of stars from the Germania Theatre in New York appeared last evening at McVicker's, supported by Mr. Isenstein's full company in a new melodrama by Leon Treptow entitled "An Honest Money-Broker; or, The White Raven." The play is well constructed, abounds in comical scenes and situations, and has a more interesting plot than most plays of its kind. It was performed in a capital manner. Mr. Rank, who has achieved great popularity since his first appearance here by comic character-acting, added a new laurel to his wreath by his impersonation of the part of Hugo Knorbel, a wealthy butcher. The uncouth, big-hearted man was represented by him in a manner worthy of all praise. Mrs. Jannshowsky, as Ernestino, had again an opportunity to show that she is one of the finest singing soubrets that have ever appeared on the German stage in this city. Miss Schmitz, as Knorbel's wife, ably seconded the efforts of the other two stars. The support throughout was unexceptionable.

This was to have been the farewell performance of the three New York stars, but they have been induced to play again next Sunday, when Mr. Isenstein, the manager of the German theatre, will take a benefit tendered him by the leading Germans in the city as a mark of appreciation for his manly efforts to maintain a first-class German theatre in this city.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The funeral of George Darwin Organ, who died at Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother, at No. 4132 Indiana avenue. A large number of floral offerings were spread over the casket, the gifts of friends and associates at the Stock-Yards. The interment took place at Oakwoods Cemetery. At a meeting of the commission-men of the Stock-Yards appropriate resolutions were adopted. The commission-men attended the funeral in a body.

The Stock-Yard Company and the packers are in power once more, and hereafter the vote will be three to two, Darlington and O'Niel being in the minority. Heretofore the Supervisor was considered the recognized head of the municipality, but through the medium of a deftly-worded ordinance the head official was shorn of his power and it was given to the Stock-Yards party who held over from last year. The ordinance was introduced a week ago by which three of the Trustees voted themselves fat offices in the shape of Commissionerships. Heretofore the Supervisor filled such offices without remuneration, and the taking of the power out of his hand is considered a move of the old "ring."

Edward Delaunty, a somewhat eccentric character and an old resident of Lake, died at his residence on Forty-third street and Packers' avenue Friday afternoon of consumption. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery today.

Hiram McChesney, of the Stock-Yard Company, has purchased a villa at Geneva Lake, and will hereafter make it his permanent home.

In the packing district west of the Stock-Yards improvements are being made, as it is the only time of year that the packers have an opportunity to place their establishment in working order for the fall and winter work. Armour & Co. are building an addition to their original building, which improvement will add a large amount of space to the third-story of their establishment. The Chicago Packing & Provision Company is distributing considerable lime over the exterior of its mammoth building. Fowler Brothers have about completed a restaurant contiguous to the east end of their building for the accommodation of the employés. The prairie near the slaughter-houses is clear of pork and lard tierces which have heretofore covered it. The rules of the Board of Trade requiring all such articles to be placed under cover caused the change in storage.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Treasurer of School Funds of District No. 2, Hyde Park and Lake, reports having received from George H. Waite, Collector of Hyde Park, $4,059, less his commissions, and $42,379, less commissions, from Frank Becker, Collector of the Town of Lake, making a total of $45,510 received by the Treasurer. If all of the $125,000 school-tax levy is to be collected there remains $79,489 to be collected yet. There will remain in the hands of the Treasurer for present and future use about $63,667. It is estimated that this will barely pay the expenses of running the schools for the remainder of the current year.

The purchase of two school sites has depleted the treasury to a great extent, and will leave no money for building upon these sites. There is great necessity for more schools in this district, and the Board of Education will be called upon to decide whether school buildings shall be erected this year, or their building be delayed for another year.

LAKE VIEW.

A large number of citizens assembled at Cook's Hall Saturday evening to consult in regard to the Fullerton avenue sewer. John A. Cole and Mr. Artingstall made statements in regard to the sewer and answered a number of questions propounded by the citizens. Both claimed the sewer was in the wrong place and was built too high to drain the district west of Ashland avenue. It was resolved that it was of vital importance to get efficient sewerage at the earliest possible date, and if the sewer as constructed at present would give this, then it should be completed at once; if not, then they should take it up and begin *de novo* and put it down deeper. The cost of taking up the sewer and putting it deeper will be from $15,000 to $20,000. The prevalent opinion at the meeting seemed to be in favor of taking up the part now built and beginning anew.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting Saturday.

The Health Officer presented his report for the year ending March 12. The whole number of contagious diseases for the year was 486: Small-pox, 3; scarlet-fever, 217; measles, 59; and diphtheria, 203.

Trustee Hansen reported a plan for a jail and engine-house at Maplewood to cost not to exceed $3,500. The architect was instructed to prepare plans and specifications and the Clerk to advertise for bids.

MAPLEWOOD.

The School Board of District No. 11 has resolved to erect a brick two-story school-house on the corner of Diversy street and California avenue, at a cost of $6,500. It also leased for school purposes three rooms at the corner of McGovern and Milwaukee avenues, and the church on Fairfield avenue, near Waubansia. J. B. Farnsworth was reëlected Superintendent of Schools for the remainder of the school year.

THE CHICAGO FLANNIGAN.

"What Are We Here For if Not for Offices?"

[Louisville *Courier-Journal*.]—When the illustrious Flannigan exclaimed, "What are we here for if not the offices?" he produced in an epigram at once unique and fearless, though not prudent, the embodiment of the Republican idea. It was thought that Mr. Flannigan had immortalized himself. But it has proved otherwise; for Mr. Carter Harrison sees Mr. Flannigan's sentence and raises him a column-and-a-half better. In point of fact, Mr. Carter Harrison, accepting and adopting Mr. Flannigan's epigram as a dogma, elaborates it, dives into the science of it, and explains its whys and wherefores in a manner to cause Mr. Flannigan to wonder that he is not a Democrat, and to regret that he was not at the recent Iroquois banquet in Chicago.

Nor is this all. Mr. Harrison, not satisfied with the first version of his speech which was given to the public, has prepared a revised edition, which appears in the daily newspapers of the city over which, like a squab upon a turkey's nest, he twitters and spreads himself. In order to show our readers precisely the stuff Mr. Carter Harrison is made of, we reproduce the whole of this effusion in the present issue of the *Courier-Journal*. It will repay perusal. Carter is a man of very high aspirations and peregrinations. He loves to hear himself talk, and, to do him justice, he talks exceeding well—to himself. He has a turn for municipal politics; but at Washington it was conjectured by the pages, by whom he was chiefly known, and to whom he was very kind, that he was a little out of his depth. It is hinted that the exhibition he made at the Iroquois banquet was at the instigation of his friend, Mr. Sam Randall, and that the speech we reprint is the joint production of the two. Be this as it may be, it constitutes the entire case of the cunning and unprincipled protectionists in the Democratic party, who, despairing of securing any direct recognition or tolerance for themselves, hope to play upon the milk-sops once again the stale old plea of expediency. We are disposed to acquit Carter Harrison of the crime of conscious complicity. He is the victim rather than a principal. Vain and effusive, fond of dramatic effects and not without dramatic talent, he was willing to be shot out of Sam Randall's mortar upon being assured that he would be safely landed amid the network stretched for the occasion. If he has found out his mistake by this time he may yet escape with nothing more incurable than a soreness about the region which most amply and conspicuously fills the Mayor's chair.

But, seriously, though it is hard to take anything as serious which Carter Harrison says or does, let the reader contemplate the spectacle of a man who declares he is a free-trader and denounces protection as a monster, yet who has the effrontery to shout to a great political body: "You dare not speak your sentiments, because you cannot win. There is no such thing as conviction. To get office is the end of life. Proceed not upon your conscience, not upon the truth as you see it, not upon the public interest and the public good, but upon a feeble imitation of the tricks which have made the enemy infamous and successful. Do not consult the positive, but the negative among your leaders. Do not set your sails for a voyage upon the high seas of thought, but trim them to scull about the coves and inlets, like a huddle of thieving smugglers in quest of booty. Disdain the brilliant Hurlbut; put your foot upon the spotless Bayard; spit upon Vilas, and forget the McDonalds, the Becks, the Carlisles, and the Iroquis Club, of which, by the way, I am a member, and take me, Carter Harrison, three times elected Mayor of Chicago, me, the Flannigan of Democracy, arisen in the nick of time to save the country and the party."

Why, it is enough to make a mule stick his head in a bundle of fodder and blush.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Postal Telegraph Company Will Be Ready for Business Next Month.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—[Special.]—President Beard, of the Postal Telegraph Company, said tonight that next month the public will make an intimate acquaintance with his new system. It is the design of the company to connect all the principal cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The present plan is to equip fully the line between New York and Chicago as soon as the underground cable in the streets of Chicago is finished, which will be some time in May, and it is proposed to open the line next month for public business and to extend the system immediately to Boston, St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the oil regions, Buffalo, and Detroit. The present route to Chicago is via Burlington, Vt., and Cleveland. This will be extended to St. Louis, and another line to that city will be built via Harrisburg, Louisville, and Cincinnati. From Louisville one will be built via Memphis to New Orleans, via Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other principal cities. From St. Louis a line will go to Omaha via Kansas City. Estimates based on the cost of the line from New York to Chicago show that the above systems can be completed for less than $6,000,000. These points include 75 per cent of the entire telegraphic business of the country. These lines can be equipped, notwithstanding the high cost of copper wire, much more cheaply than the same capacity of wires under the present system. Mr. Beard claims for his company that with his compound wire, consisting of a steel core of 200 pounds per mile, electroplated with copper, 500 pounds to a mile, with the comparatively cheap equipment and with the Gray harmonic and automatic systems it is evident that the cost of telegraphing will be reduced at least one-half, besides insuring greater certainty and dispatch, and that the revolution in telegraphing will be as great as that caused by railroads in traveling.

Lawn Mowers! The best and cheapest to be had of Borden, Selleck & Co., 97 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE COUNTY'S PAUPERS.

It Is Proposed to Make Them Self-Supporting on the Plan Adopted in the East.

With This End in View the Commissioners Visit the Charitable Institutions of Leading Cities.

Details of a Pilgrimage Affording Much Instruction and No Little Amusement.

The County Commissioners who left the city about ten days ago in obedience to instructions of the County Board to inspect the charitable institutions in the East, with a view to getting an idea of how to utilize the labor of the paupers at Jefferson, returned Saturday morning. They were very tired and entirely inaccessible for an interview, but yesterday Commissioner Sommer was so far rested as to be willing to give something of what he saw and learned.

THE EXCURSION.

The party left here on the 18th inst., and arrived in New York on the 20th, where they were received with great cordiality by Recorder Smyth. The first visit was to the Tombs, but very little was there found applying to the objects of their visit. From there they called upon the Commissioners of Charities, and were taken to Blackwell Island and visited the various institutions, finding about 13,000 people there confined, including the paupers, the sick, the insane, and the criminals, many of whom were employed in various industries. The next move was a trip to Boston, where they were shown through the several institutions, the most attractive of which was the work-house on Beaver Island. From there the party returned to Philadelphia, and took in the public institutions, being received by Mayor King, and tendered an escort and conveyance wherever they wished to go. They spent two days there, and were very favorably impressed with what they saw, and Mr. Sommer, at least, is inclined to give Philadelphia the credit of having the best managed institutions in the country as far as his knowledge goes. From there they went to Pittsburg, and were received by Mayor Lyon, and shown all the objects of interest by Joseph Mitchell, the Mayor's clerk, and Mr. Shepherd, the City Clerk, and had a very enjoyable time, leaving there for their homes and the cares of office Friday afternoon.

Commissioner Sommer said, as the result of the visit, that the committee were abundantly satisfied that the charitable institutions of Cook County needed a severe overhauling, and that no time should be lost in better regulating them and in adopting some of the ideas prevailing in the institutions in the East. The charitable work in the East, he said, was done with less expense than it was done here to start on, which was the result of their having rigid rules, which were closely observed. Then, again, the heads of the institutions there were entirely removed from political influences, the Wardens and Superintendents holding their positions as long as they behaved themselves, and having control of the appointment and discharge of subordinates, which was not the case here. In other words, he said that the heads of the institutions he visited had entire control, and that there was no interference from the outside, which placed the responsibility of the management upon one person, and the effect was most excellent.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

In reference to the recommendations or report of the committee to the board he said that his colleagues would report today urging that steps be taken at once to adopt new rules for the government of the several county institutions, embracing all the good of the rules governing the places they had inspected. Further than this they would recommend that all of the county's paupers be put to work in some capacity, being satisfied that, since that class were made about half self-supporting in the East, they could be made so here, and ought to be.

"What kind of work or what industries will the committee recommend for the Poor-House, for instance?" was asked.

"Tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, the making of brooms, brushes, and the caning of chairs. In fact, any line of work that can be done without an extensive outlay for machinery."

"Is it proposed to contract the pauper labor as the labor of the prisoners at the bridewell is contracted?"

"That is not the way to put it exactly. What we propose is to pattern after some of the institutions we visited, and our object will be not to make the labor a source of revenue really, but to make the paupers as near as can be self-supporting. Individually, I am satisfied that a great many people are at the Poor-House who would not remain there if they were required to work, so you see that there will be a double advantage in introducing industries—the advantage of curtailing the number of paupers, and the second advantage of making the deserving poor partially self-supporting. Then again, the introduction of industries in the institution will go a great way toward discouraging pauperism."

"You visited the Wayfarers' Home in Boston, of course, which is a sort of a substitute for our County Agent's office?"

"Yes, and it is an admirable institution. It gives work to the applicant for relief, and for his work he gets his meals and lodging. In other words, every able-bodied poor person is by it lifted from the slough of pauperism to the position of being self-supporting. Those unable to work are sent to the poor-house or hospital and cared for, and no one suffers for the necessities of life."

"Did you find such a thing as 'outdoor relief' in the East?"

"I did not."

"Would not the establishment of a Wayfarers' Home tend to abolish the system here?"

"To a great extent, but it would take some time to introduce it. I am in favor of such a movement, however, and so is the committee."

"Did you find such a thing as the issuing of passes or the giving of transportation to poor persons, as is in vogue here?"

"No."

"What do they do with such persons?"

"I did not inquire very closely, but I think they are either put to work or sent to the poor-house."

A MAN OF PRAYER.

"I have a good joke to tell you," said the Commissioner, "but if you mention it in the paper, your neck will not be safe. We visited Girard College, and when Mr. Senne presented himself at the door he was debarred."

"What for?"

"It is a rule there not to admit any ministers under any circumstances, and he was mistaken for a priest."

"Mr. Senne taken for a priest?"

"Yes, sir; and this was not the only time. On our way to Boston he was called to pray for a sick person, and at Pittsburg one of the gentlemen of the cloth made the same mistake, and asked him to come around to his church and officiate at the evening prayer-meeting."

ARBITRATION.

How to Avoid Strikes—Extracts from Senator Wallace's Speech in the Pennsylvania Legislature in Behalf of His Arbitration Bill.

"We must recognize the facts; that lockouts and strikes produce force and starvation; that a frank discussion of disputed issues produces concession and lessens litigation; that labor and capital around the same table can safely discuss their business questions as equals; and that a free talk, equality of rights, and voluntary tribunals for settlement of labor disputes may aid in their adjustment and cannot intensify them.

"In the manufactured iron trade in the north of England an effort following the policy of the Wolverhampton and Nottingham systems of arbitration and conciliation was made, and it has proved a success. The Board of Arbitration consists of two representatives from each works joining it, one chosen by the owners of each works joining the board, the other by the operative. It chooses from among its members a standing committee, to whom all differences are, in the first instance, referred, and whose recommendations in minor matters are generally accepted. This committee, however, has no power to make an award, except by mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute. All questions not settled by it are brought before the board as soon as possible. In cases of readjustment of wages over the whole district on one occasion two arbitrators had been chosen, who intervened between the board and the independent umpire. The committee meets when there is any business. The board meets twice a year, or oftener if necessary. The expenses are paid equally by employer and employed. At the close of 1875 it represented thirty-five works and 13,000 subscribed operatives. These works had 1,913 puddling furnaces—more than all Pennsylvania, and half as many as the entire United States. During the year 1875 the standing committee investigated forty disputes. Since its organization there have been eight or nine arbitrations on the general question of wages, and scores of references in regard to special adjustment of wages at particular works.

"Since 1874 this board and the adherence of the workmen to its decisions have been put to a severe test, and to their credit it should be said that with a few unimportant exceptions they have been loyal to the rules of the board.

"Jevons says that there are annually from 30,000 to 45,000 cases go before these Conseils des Prud'hommes, the French Board of Arbitration, that 70 per cent of them are settled by the particular committee; that of all the cases heard 61 per cent of them have reference to wages, 14 per cent to dismissals, and 5 per cent were apprenticeship cases. Mr. Weeks says that in 1847 there were sixty-nine conseils in existence, before which there were 19,271 cases; that 17,951 of these cases were settled in private by the particular committee, 519 thereof by open conciliation, and in but 529 was it necessary to give judgment. In 1850, out of 28,000 cases submitted to the conseils, there were 26,000 settled by conciliation. At the close of 1874 there were 112 councils of this character in existence in France. The system of Belgium is almost analogous to this.

"The bill embraces both arbitration and conciliation. The latter is first tried. Among the objections to the processes of this bill is the statement that it is weak in not fixing arbitrarily the rate of wages after a hearing before the umpire. No such purpose is intended. The rate of wages is not to be controlled except by the moral influences which are to flow from investigation and decision.

"If the tribunal consists of men who are honest representatives of the honest opinions of both sides, the hoped-for results will follow. No man is bound who does not submit his case to the tribunal. Every man has his day in court, and can abide the result or not as he pleases, if he has not submitted its decision to the umpire. No one is forced to accept results. All is voluntary.

"These rival interests, if they stood on equal basis, could buy and sell labor as any other commodity is bought and sold. But every one knows and recognizes the fact that the contending forces belong to different classes in society, and their mutual differences giving rise to combinations on both sides, intensifies their differences of opinion, and these raise invincible barriers between them. A dash of social dislike always prevails in such a community as ours. As the test progresses questions of fairness, good faith, and of justice arise, and each becomes more stubborn in his own behalf, and more and more unwilling to discuss the real questions at issue, until finally the question becomes one of surrender or no surrender. It is said by Newmarch 'that a strike is the end of discussion and the beginning of war.' War begun, wisdom flies. In the opinion of the contending parties, the loss of money or the threatenings of starvation are of no account, if what they deem injustice is to be suffered. Then follows bitterness, recrimination, force, intimidation, violence, and bloodshed, and the State is in an uproar.

"I have quoted the valuable report of Mr. Weeks made to Gov. Hartranft in 1878, after his return from his European trip, to examine into the bearings of this subject upon our labor troubles, and I venture to add this from his conclusions:

'The practical question for us is, What, in the present condition of the relations of capital and labor, is best calculated to harmonize those relations and give to each its just proportion of the results of their united energies? I believe that the practice of arbitration and conciliation will tend to these ends. As a result of the fair and open discussions of the boards, knowledge will be acquired, the views of each modify those of the other, and out of it will come such relations between capital and labor as will effectually put an end to industrial conflict. I believe that arbitration and conciliation will aid in bringing about the recognition of these rights. It is not an end nor a solution of the problem. It is on the way to the end, and is much nearer it than a strike or a lockout. It will be a day of great promise when in our State we shall put aside our preconceived prejudices and the notions of the past, when we shall realize that something higher than brute force has come into the affairs of men to adjust and harmonize them, and when acting on this belief we shall urge forward an industrial organization on the basis of reason and right.'"

CONCERNING THE LETTER "R."

[James Lecky in *St. James' Gazette*, London.]—To what extent the consonant *r* has been lost in actual speech is an important question of English philology. It has been investigated by several observers, among whom Mr. Ellis, of the Philological Society, holds a distinguished place. Their researches have exploded the common notion that this sin of omission besets none but Londoners. It prevails throughout the whole east coast of England, and most of all among the cultivated classes of society. As regards American habits of speech, we have similar testimony from Prof. Whitney. "In my natural and unregenerate state, [he says]—namely, before I had begun to school my utterance to conformity with orthographical and orthoepical rule—I never pronounced at all an *r* that was not followed by a vowel; I fear that I hardly do so now, except when I am thinking of it. . . . And I have taught French and German pronunciation to pupils enough, from all parts of the country, to be convinced that this absence of utterance and of trill when uttered is a very general characteristic of American pronunciation." What Prof. Whitney says here is in perfect conformity with the practice of American poets, even of the rank of Poe, Whittier, and Longfellow, who rhyme *vista* and *sister*, or *morn* and *lawn*, without remorse.

"Those who, like myself, always pronounce an *r* even in *iron*, can only utter an unavailing protest against this process of decay, which has confounded *father* with *farther*, *stalk* with *stork*, *Leah* with *Lear*, etc. The rising generation are satisfied, no doubt, with their own dialect, and treat our disapproval with indifference."

DEATHS.

O'GORMAN—Thomas, 21 years of age, killed by the cars on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Crystal Lake, April 29, only son of Michael O'Gorman and Ann Frawley. Residence, 76 Emma-st. Funeral notice hereafter.
Boston papers please copy.

COLLINS—At her residence, on Sunday afternoon, April 29, 1883, Johanna Collins, nee Braley, wife of John M. Collins.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARMSTRONG—Sunday morning, April 29, Mrs. Sarah J., aged 49 years and 4 months.
Funeral Tuesday, May 1, at 1 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, 329 Marshfield-av. Carriages to Rose Hill. Friends of the family invited to attend.

POWERS—April 28, 1883, Johnny, after a severe illness, son of Patrick and Elizabeth Powers and beloved husband of Jennie Crowley, aged 37 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 256 North May-st., Monday, April 30, at 10 o'clock a. m.; to St. Columbkills Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RUST—April 29, at 5:45 p. m., Gussie, beloved son of William and Mary Rust.
Funeral notice hereafter.
Gone to meet Fraulie.

SNITE—Mrs. Catherine, on the 29th inst., at her daughter's, 252 Ewing-st., age 68 years.
Funeral, Tuesday, 10 o'clock; by cars to Calvary.

HOPKINS—Maggie, youngest daughter of Patrick and Ann Hopkins, age 19 years and 11 months.
Funeral Tuesday, May 1, from her residence, 362 South May-st.; to Holy Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMPSON—Sunday April 29, in Kansas City, Mrs. Mary Boyd Thompson, wife of Dr. Charles L. Thompson.
Remains will arrive at the Alton Depot, 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, from thence to Waukesha, Wis.

MARTIN—Helen Gertrude, Sunday, April 29, aged 4 years and 10 months, third and last child.
Funeral from residence, 12 Cedar-st., Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.
We deeply mourn her loss.

CAREY—April 28, William Carey, aged 39 years.
Funeral will take place Monday, April 30, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-third-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

416 Superior-st.

This Monday Morning, at 10 O'Clock,
WE SELL THE ENTIRE
FURNITURE
OF
Stone-Front Residence.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Dining Extension Tables,
Kitchen Ware, Range, Crockery, &c.,

A complete outfit for housekeeping, and a very desirable lot of goods.
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This Monday Morning, at 10 O'Clock,
WE SELL ALL THE
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10-ROOM RESIDENCE!
AT AUCTION:
The property of Jno. L. Parrish, recently appointed Consul to Germany.
Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Set, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Dining and Kitchen Ware, &c. Sale positive.
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In consequence of the renewed interest in the above
Great Collection of Paintings,
And the request of a number of eminent connoisseurs, Mr. Haseltine has concluded to reoffer the remaining valuable works of art at
PUBLIC SALE
AT
Stevens' Art Galleries,
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On the afternoons and evenings of
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 2 AND 3,
AT 3 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
REMEMBER that no such collection has ever been offered before in Chicago.
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This Monday Morning at 10 O'Clock,
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Elegant Furniture!
OF ABOVE RESIDENCE.
Rich Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room
FURNITURE,
MADE TO ORDER BY TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY,
WITH
MIRRORS,
All the Carpets of the House,
The Beds and Bedding,
Crockery, Glass, and China,
Kitchen and Laundry Outfit.

The whole outfit of elegantly furnished house. Sale peremptory.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

3450 Wabash-av.

This Morning, Commencing at 10 O'Clock,
WE SELL THE ENTIRE
Contents of Private Residence.
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, the Carpets, Dining-Room, Laundry, and Kitchen Outfit
In fact, everything for housekeeping, all in good shape. Sale peremptory.
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This Monday Morning,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
We sell all the
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
And General Housekeeping Goods
With a Billiard Table, &c.,
At Private Residence,
219 DEARBORN-AV.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
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METALS.

Monday Afternoon, April 30, at 2 o'clock,
We sell positively, without reserve, at
30 and 32 West Quincy-st.,
The plant of
Brass Foundry,
Consisting of New and Manufactured METALS of all grades.
Tin Solders,
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Molds for Ingots,
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Tin Spelters, Ingot Brass,
Babbits Drosses,
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Not to forget their AUCTION SALE
Monday, April 30,
Of choice wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN.

Our Usual Wednesday Auction Sale
OF
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2,
Will be in every particular completely assorted in
All Grades of Spring and Summer Goods!
Worthy the closest attention of any dealer.
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Clothing, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
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To the Dry Goods Trade.
Gentlemen: We will mail on application Catalogues of the Great Sale Peremptory which we are to make the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May. Very respectfully,
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429 OAK-ST.

The Furniture at Absolute Auction Sale.
Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,
At Residence 429 Oak Street (near the Lake),
MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 11 A. M.
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Shades, Gas Fixtures, Screens, Stewart Range, Kitchen Furniture, Etc., Etc. All to be sold without reserve.
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THIS MONDAY MORNING
AT 3732 LANGLEY-AV.,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Entire Outfit of Above Private Residence.
By order of W. S. LASHER, Mortgagee.
Take Wabash-av. and Cottage Grove cars to Thirty-seventh-st., there get off and walk one block west.

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J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
This Theatre is now brilliantly illuminated throughout with the Edison Icandescent Electric Light.
ONE WEEK, beginning MONDAY, April 30, the Greatest Living Tragedienne,
JANAUSCHEK

MONDAY and TUESDAY.	THE NEW JEWISH ROMANCE, ZILLAH.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE.	The Beautiful Emotional Drama, MOTHER AND SON.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.	The Grand Historical Tragedy, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THURSDAY NIGHT.	JANAUSCHEK in her Dual Role, BLEAK HOUSE, Lady Dedlock and Hortense.
FRIDAY NIGHT.	ZILLAH.
SATURDAY MATINEE.	Schiller's Masterpiece, MARY STUART.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY NIGHTS.	ZILLAH.

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158 & 160 W. Madison-st.,
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Doors Open from 1 to 10 O'Clock p. m.

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This Evening, April 30th, at 8 O'Clk,
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TWO PIANO CONCERTS
BY THE WORLD-RENOWNED AMERICAN PIANIST,
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OF BOSTON.
Tickets at the hall. Reserved seats 50 and 75 cts.
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Reserved seats may be secured at the Box Office.

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Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, IOLANTHE.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
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Saturday Matinee, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
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Evenings and Sunday matinee, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
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SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the charming story of North Carolina and Paris, by Frances Hodgson Burnett and W. H. Gillette, entitled
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With the famous original cast of the MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, and the original scenery from the Madison Square Theatre, New York.
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Next Week—JOSEPH JEFFERSON and his SUPERB COMEDY CO.

HERSHEY HALL.
A Scientific Seance on Palmistry & Graphology.
The art of recognizing Individual Aptitudes, Tastes, Propensities, and Temper by the Inspection of the Lineaments of the Hand, will be held at Hershey Hall TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 p. m., DR. CARL presiding, assisted by PROF. COIGNARD.
Admission Tickets, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c.

Fidelity Savings Bank
DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS!
By an order entered on the 16th day of December A. D. 1882, by the Superior Court of Cook County, in the case of Albert A. Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, it was decreed that all creditors of said bank be required before March 15th, 1883, to draw all the dividends due them, or that they should be forever cut off and excluded from all said dividends already declared in said cause and from all dividends that hereafter might be declared therein.
And notice is hereby given that by an order entered in said cause on the 18th day of April, 1883, it was decreed that the time within which such creditors might draw said dividends be extended to the 15th day of May, 1883. Dividends paid at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, 145 Randolph-st.
V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.
April 18th, 1883.
Dupee & Judah, Solicitors for Receiver.

Paddy Ryan's Truss.
[From the Chicago Sporting Journal, April 7, 1883.]
"In conversation with the noted pugilist, Ryan, a few evenings ago, our reporter asked if the breach, which proved his defeat in the famous battle with Sullivan, would not be apt to affect him similarly in the proposed battle with the same antagonist, and Paddy's reply was this: 'No, my physical powers are perfect since DR. PARKER made me the Truss I am now wearing. I have felt no more inconvenience than if the impairment did not exist. There is no danger that it will ever trouble me again.'"
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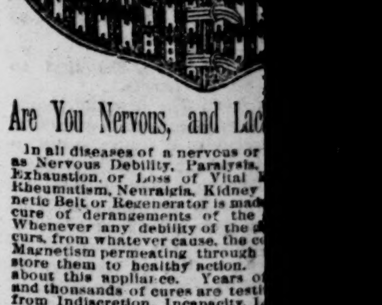
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